THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII—No. 146. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE BOSTON MASONIC BANQUET.

Addresses by President Andrew Johnson, Hon. William H. Seward, and Rev. William S. Studley, Etc.

BOSTON, June 25.—After the dedication ceremonies were concluded, last evening, President Johnson was escorted to Music Hall, where an immense concourse of Masons was in waiting to hear an address from Rev. Mr. Studley, of Ohio. The distinguished members of the fraternity occupied seats on the platform, and among them were President Johnson, General Rousseau, and Grand Master Clinch, of New Brunswick.

Rev. William S. Studley, Past Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, proceeded to deliver an address of great power, research, and of peculiar interest to Masons. After alluding to the new temple, the great benefits to the world and civilization fostered and often originated in the Order, Mr. Studley said:—

I must not forget, however, that our special errand here to-day is not to boast of the antiquity or excellence of the Order of Free Masonry, nor to answer any objections which ignorance or prejudice may have raised against it; for it needs no other eulogy, no other defense, than its own historic record, simple and unadorned; but we are here—the representatives of our Order from all parts of this ancient Commonwealth, with many distinguished visiting brethren from different sections of the country, even from the White House at the capital—to dedicate to its proper uses the spacious and elegant temple just erected by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts for the Masons of this jurisdiction. In discharging this duty it is eminently proper to notice several historical items which are interesting and important, not only to this Grand Lodge, but to the members and friends of the Order throughout the United States. The first Lodge of Masons established in this country was here at Boston, in the year 1733. Their charter was obtained from the Grand Lodge of England, and was known as the Modern Grand Lodge. Their warrant was granted by Lord Viscount Montague, Grand Master, April 30, 1733, at the same time appointing the R. W. Henry Prince Provincial Grand Master, who opened a Grand Lodge in Boston, July 30, 1733. It was called the St. John's Grand Lodge, and was known as the Grand Lodge of Modern Masons. On the 24th of June, 1734, upon the petition of several brethren residing in Philadelphia, a warrant was granted by the St. John's Grand Lodge, of Boston, for holding a lodge in that place, and appointing the R. W. Benjamin Franklin their first Master, which was the beginning of Masonry in Pennsylvania, and on the 20th of June, 1764, the Grand Lodge of England granted a grand warrant to the R. W. William Bell and others, authorizing them to form and hold a Grand Lodge in that State of Pennsylvania. This Modern Grand Lodge at Boston proceeded to grant warrants for holding lodges in various parts of America, and from this grand Lodge originated the first lodges in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and other places. In all these lodges the modern work was adopted. In the year 1752 a charter was granted by sholto Charles Douglass, Lord Aberdeen, the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, to a few Scottish Masons in Boston, constituting them a regular lodge, under the title of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 82, to be holden at Boston; and in 1769, a Grand Lodge under the ancient system was organized by the assistance of two or three travelling lodges, holding their charter from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and the said Grand Lodge was called St. Andrew's Grand Lodge. General Joseph Waren, who fell at the battle of Bunker Hill, was appointed the first Grand Master of that Grand Lodge. They granted warrants for constitutions for subordinate lodges in Massachusetts, New Hampshire Connecticut, Vermont, and New York, and established the ancient or Scottish system in many of the States, side by side with the modern lodges, holding under St. John's Grand Lodge. At this period in most of the States a Grand Lodge was formed of each system. These two Grand Lodges, with the subordinate bodies hailing under the jurisdiction of each, continued to act separately until 1792, a period of nearly thirty years, during which time both systems made rapid progress throughout the land, there being quite as many of one kind as the other; and as the two systems were quite different at that time, the two parties held no intercourse with each other. But in the year 1792 a union was formed between the two Grand Lodges in Massachusetts; the two bodies came together and formed what is now known as the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In all the other States where Grand Lodges of either system were in existence they renounced all foreign authority, and coming together, constituted themselves a Grand Lodge for the State in which they were then located; and thus was brought about a general union throughout the United States, so that each State had but one Grand Lodge. The principal grand officer of the Grand Lodges of the New England States were appointed a Committee to harmonize the two systems then in use, and to provide a uniform system and mode of work and lectures which should be adopted throughout the land. After mature deliberation these brethren were constrained to regard the modern work as an innovation upon the true system, and confined themselves to the mode taught by the Grand Lodge of Scotland and the ancient York Grand Lodges, and the generations succeeding them have "pronounced their work to be good, and such as should be received by all true lovers of the craft."

The Banquet and Speech of the President.

On leaving Music Hall the President, escorted by the Grand Lodge, returned to the new Masonic Temple, where a banquet had been prepared in the Egyptian Hall. After the usual festivities the Grand Master, in a few remarks, alluded to the presence of their distinguished guest, and proposed as the first toast one which he said was always drank at all Masonic celebrations—'The President of the United States."

The President replied as follows:—

Brothers—In responding to the toast which you have just drank I can only tender you my sincere thanks for the reception that I have received in coming here to-day. Had I intended or felt inclined to make an address, I must really say language would have been inadequate to express the emotions which have been awakened in me by so cordial a welcome. But I must leave my intelligent brothers to infer what I should have said or ought to have said. If it were necessary to make any excuses for not addressing you on this occasion, I might put forward those that have already been suggested by the Grand Master—first, that I must absent myself from the remaining part of this celebration; and next the severe press that has been made upon me since leaving Washington. To day, as you all know (such of you as have participated in its labors), has been one of work, not one of play. Gentlemen, I regard its demonstrations made to-day, and the manifestation of feeling that has been exhibited on this occasion, as the beginning of a new era in Masonry; for it seems to me the prejudice, and, I was going to say, the incrustation which has rested upon Masonry for a long number of years, seams from the demonstration to-day to have been broken. As I am before you I cannot repress or restrain myself from calling your attention to this fact. I have witnessed many Masonic celebrations, and have participated in many, and I have heard the jeers and taunts cast upon them as the brethren have turned out in their appropriate attire; but on this occasion let me ask every man and brother that has been here to-day if he did not feel that he was a man, and that he was willing to wear and exhibit, and to put on Masonry and all its appendages? One of the most remarkable things to-day has been that, notwithstanding things have been a little mixed throughout this vast procession—this countless crowd—I have not heard the first expression of acrimony. (Loud applause.) Hence the remark I made, that we have commenced a new era, and now, when Masonry is being developed, and its great principles being understood, it is pleasing for us to know that its principles embrace the universe, and are co-extensive with humanity. Having reached this great end, all that is necessary is energy and progress, and the consummation of the great objects of Masonry will be accomplished. I should not have visited Massachusetts, at least on the present occasion, had it not been for the Order of Masonry. I came in good faith for the express purpose of participating in and witnessing the dedication of this temple to-day to Masonry, and, as far as I could, let it be much or little, to give it my countenance and my sanction. I have shown no restraint, for I have felt none, and in this, as in most things in which I have participated, I have first satisfied my conscience that I was right, and, that being so, have left consequences to take care of themselves. And now this great termination being reached, we must rejoice in the triumph of the living, the indestructible principles which have pervaded the fraternity from its advent till the present time. I did not rise, my brothers, for the purpose of making a speech, and I had not intended to say as much as I have. I do this, however, by way of episode. There are some, perhaps, who would not be prepared to concede that I am not loquacious. I am not, as a general thing, however, very garrulous or loquacious. The little talking I have done has been more a matter of necessity than of choice: but when compelled to speak, I care not before what audience or tribunal it has been—when truth, when principle, when my country, when the great cause of the human family was at stake. I have spoken. I have done so in times gone by when the very existence of my Government and my country was imperiled. I believe that the great principles of Masonry are synonymous with the great principles of free government, and if my brothers will examine my public career from my advent in political life till the present time, I think they will find that I have been true to both. Although personally a stranger to Massachusetts, I am her intimate friend and acquaintance, and politically it matters not where we are—whether in the East or the West, or the North or the South—when those great principle come up. Men that understand them can act in concert and harmony. I have never failed to defend the Order, though the Fraternity have passed through many severe ordeals which have tried and subjected its votaries to tests of the most excruciating character. I care not whether it is religion or politics, or both combined, in the pursuit and in support of a correct principle I have never hesitated to express my views. I live for principle, I am devoted to principle, and I take fresh courage from the demonstrations which have been made to-day by the people of the good city of Boston and of the State of Massachusetts. I thank you for that demonstration—a manifestation of feeling and an outburst, as it were, of popular sentiment which has rarely been equalled, and I doubt whether one like it ever occurred in the United States or elsewhere. In conclusion I have to say I am here by your invitation, and I thank you for it. Though I am pretty well advanced in life, I hope I may be spared for some time longer; and I do assure you that the remembrance of this occasion will be green and fresh in my memory when I shall go down to the grave. I am gratified, more than gratified, that I have had an opportunity to participate in the ceremonies here to-day. Then, in leaving the party here to-night, and in bidding you good-bye, let me leave with you the sincere thanks of a heart that beats for the Order and for a common country. Fraternally and affectionately I bid you farewell, and may God bestow upon you His choicest blessing! (Applause).

Remarks of General Rousseau and General Banks.

The next toast, "Our Country," which it was intended should be responded to by Mr. Seward, was acknowledged by General Lovell H. Rousseau, who spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen:—I am directed by Mr. Seward to tender his thanks to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts for the honor of the invitation to dine with them. He requested me to say that family affliction has prevented his acceptance of it. Since the loss of his daughter, some months ago he has not on any occasion attended a festival or anything of that sort. He has also requested me to express to you his kind reception of the invitation, and tender his regret that he could not accept it.

The President then withdrew from the platform, and was immediately surrounded by his Masonic friends, who cordially shook him by the hand and congratulated him on the happy events of the day. He was then, together with General Rousseau, conducted to the reception-room and thence to his hotel, accompanied by several prominent members of the Order. On reaching the Tremont House he was met by ex-President Pierce, who had just arrived from New Hampshire especially to pay his respects to him.

At the banquet, after the President retired, General Banks was loudly called for, and in responding made a few brief remarks. After alluding to the visit of the President, and the cordial welcome he had received, he said he was glad he had given the warm-hearted people of New England an opportunity to show how they felt towards a man who had been honored with the suffrages of the people. He was glad the President had given them opportunity to show that the citizens of Massachusetts, ay, the citizens of New England, without regard to personal or political opinions, in presence of the head of the Government, dismissed all prejudices and all partisan considerations, and displayed that honor to the Government which it had a just right to expect. Then passing on to the Masonic celebration, he said there was nothing wanting in this country more than the fraternization of the people. If the people of the different sections of the country would only fraternize with each other as they ought, now that the facilities of travel and communication were so perfect, many of the trials which had hitherto distressed us, and which had threatened the destruction of the Government, would be avoided; and in the festivities of the day he saw a bright and cheering indication that there was one platform and one association where, independent of all politics and of all religion, the people of the country could come together upon the basis of social fellowship and fraternal feeling. (Applause.)

To-morrow the President will visit the State House and be received by the Governor and Council, after which he will be escorted by a company of military back to his hotel and received there by the Mayor of Charlestown, after which he will visit the Bunker Hill Monument grounds. Afterwards he will visit the Navy Yard, and from there take a Government tugboat and visit the harbor and various forts.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A STREAM.—The inhabitants of Saint Ismier, Dauphine, France, were astonished the other morning to see the bed of the stream which traverses the village quite dry. The Labi, as it is called, takes its source from the waters of a cascade, and makes its way to the Isere, through a pretty valley adorned with trees. The explanation of the phenomenon appears to be that the soil at the foot of the rock from which the cascade falls is somewhat unstable, and from the constant moisture a subsidence of the soil has taken place, and the water now runs into the ground, a considerable quantity of earth having been washed into the valley.

PREMATURE BURIAL.—Several cases of premature burial having lately occurred in France, the Minister of the Interior has issued another circular to the prefects, accompanied by a code of instructions to be made known by them to the medical officers whose duty it is to report the death, and which contains a series of tests to be applied to any case in which there may be possible room for doubt. Such rarely arises when decease results after a sickness has pursued its usual course, but sudden deaths arising from nervous affections, hysteria, lethargies, etc., require particular care and attention.

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY.—Some rare illustrations of longevity appeared in the London *Times* of June 3, where the deaths of five ladies and two gentlemen are recorded, whose united ages amounted to six hundred and seven years, giving an average of eighty-six years and rather more than eight months to each. The youngest lady was eighty-three, the oldest ninety years of age. Of the opposite sex, one had reached the patriarchal age of ninety-one, and the other eighty-six years of age.

EMIGRATION FROM WALES.—The tide of emigration has once more set in in the iron and coal districts of South Wales, and hundreds have already left and many more are preparing to follow. As was the case in 1865 and 1866, fully eighty-five to ninety per cent. of the emigrants are bound for the United States, and the remainder are distributed over the various British colonies.

A WATER-SPOUT.—A few days ago a water-spout of considerable magnitude passed over Elford, near Tamworth, England. Its course was marked by the destruction of boughs of trees, etc., and the top of a barn was carried off by it. In its passage across the river there it took up a vast body of water, leaving the bed of the stream visible for a few moments.

THE CABLE.—Some of the proprietors of the Atlantic Telegraph stock in England are making efforts to obtain a weekly publication of the receipts by the Cable. They urge that the interests involved are considerable, and that the desired publication would tend very materially to assure those most concerned of the actual position of their securities.

WAGES IN NEW ZEALAND.—Bricklayers and plasterers earn in New Zealand 1s. sterling per hour, while masons earn from 10s. to 12s. per day of eight hours. House carpenters and jobbers can earn with ease £3 per week, while blacksmiths, coopers, wheelwrights, tinsmiths, and printers earn proportionately high wages.

TEXAS.

Political Persecution.

A telegram from Texas recently announced a charge of embezzlement against Judge H. C. Warmouth, of Louisiana. It was paraded through the Rebel papers as a "splendid fling" at a Radical, and some Northern papers made very unfavorable comments. The charge was baseless, as the following document will show:—

"At the May term of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, Galveston, Texas, May 29, at 11 o'clock, a jury was empanelled to try Joseph Morris and H. C. Warmouth for embezzling $21,000 of Government money. The witnesses for the Government were heard, when I became satisfied that there was no case against the defendants, and told the District Attorney that I had not a particle of doubt of the innocence of these defendants, and that the transaction was perfectly legitimate; at any rate, if the property was really the property of the Government, a suit could be brought against Mr. Morris for its value, but to pursue this trial any further was an act of the baldest injustice. I therefore recommend to the District Attorney to enter a *nolle pros.* The District Attorney rose and said that he was satisfied of the innocence of the defendants, and that he held in his hand the papers of the Treasury Department which acquitted the defendants beyond a shadow of doubt, and that he was glad that the defendants had been vindicated by the Courts of the country. The District Attorney entered the *nolle pros*, and the Court adjourned.

JOHN C. WATROUS, Judge Presiding.

I, Levi Jones, Clerk of the United States Court at Galveston, certify the above to be a true copy from the original, with the seal of the Court.

LEVI JONES, Clerk.

OHIO POLITICS.

The telegraph mystified us last week by announcing Samuel Holloway as the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio. It proves, as we supposed, that the man is Samuel Galloway, who represented the Columbus District in the Thirty-fourth Congress, and one of the ablest debaters and canvassers in the West—that is to say, in the country. He is deservedly strong with the people of Ohio, as the vote will show.

The rival State tickets in Ohio are as follows:—

	Republican.	*Democratic.*
Governor	Rutherford B. Hayes,	Allen G. Thurman.
Lieut.-Gov.	Samuel Galloway.	Daniel S. Uhl.
Aud. State	James H. Godman.	John McElwee.
Treas. State	Sidney S. Warner.	C. Fulton.
Cont. Treas.	Moses R. Bradley.	Wm. Sheridan, Jr.
Att'y.-Gen.	William H. West.	Frank H. Hurd.
Jud. Sup. Ct.	John Welch.	Thomas M. Key.
Mem. B.P.W.	Philip V. Herzing.	Arthur Hughes.

The Correspondence in the Schell-Naglee Case—General Naglee Sues to Enjoin its Publication.

From the San Francisco Alta Californian.

The suit of Mary L. Schell vs. General Henry M. Naglee, to recover $100,000 damages, for an alleged breach of promise of marriage, has been the subject of considerable comment, and rumor had it a short time since that the case had been compromised and dismissed. The dismissal has not been entered on record in the Court as yet, and the case remains in *statu quo*. Recently the letters written by General Naglee to Mrs. Schell have been put into the hands of a publisher, and were about to be issued, so rumor has it, in pamphlet form.

General Naglee filed a complaint in the Fourth District Court against John Stratman, Mary L. Schell, James W. Towne, Jacob Bacon, and a number of persons who are described by fictitious names, and charges that "Mary L. Schell, combining and confederating with the defendants, John Stratman, James W. Towne, Jacob Bacon, and the other defendants, to abuse the confidence of the plaintiff, and to injure him, and to bring him into disrepute among the people, and particularly certain persons whose names are used and referred to in said letters, by printing and publishing the same, and by printing and publishing extracts and quotations of the same," in book or pamphlet form.

He charges that said letters, written over the signature of "Harry," were strictly confidential in their communication, and the professed publication is without his consent and against his will. He prays that the defendants be enjoined from publishing any portion of them; that the original letters be delivered to him; and that the defendants be restrained from delivering either the original or printed copies to any person except himself.

A temporary injunction, to remain in force until the matter can be heard, was granted by Judge Sawyer, upon plaintiff filing a bond for $3000.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—John Leany was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a broom, valued at fifty cents, belonging to James McMicken. Last Wednesday afternoon, as he passed McMicken's grocery, No. 127 South street, he put a broom upon his shoulder and carried it off. McMicken arrested him and took back his property. The defense was drunkenness.

John Gallagher was acquitted of a charge of malicious mischief. He returned home from work about 1 o'clock one night, and found his landlady had locked up the house. He knocked, but none paid attention to him. Then he pried open the cellar-door and gained entrance. The cellar-door was considerably damaged, but the jury failed to find malice in the action.

Patrick McCloskey was charged with receiving a copper still, valued at $200, knowing it to have been stolen. The still was stolen from McGowen & Gallagher's distillery, at Twenty-sixth and Pine streets, on the night of the 9th of May. When it was next seen by the owners, it was at McCloskey's junk shop, in Front street, above Spruce. McCloskey readily told them that he bought it for $40, and that he had cut it in pieces, because otherwise he could not have taken it from the street. Jury out.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—This morning the case of the Commonwealth vs. James and Michael Mooney was called up for trial. The case has been in this court for many months, and is known as the "cow case." The allegation upon the part of the prosecution is that the defendants stole two cows, and sold their skins to a tanner; these skins were recovered and identified by the prosecutor. The case was tried last year, and after many days of patient investigation the jury were unable to agree, and they were discharged from further consideration of the matter.

To-day the case was brought up for re-trial, and the defense put in a plea of former acquittal. This placed the matter before the Judge himself. It was proven that the bill of indictment upon which the case was formerly tried, had been lost, and could not now be found. There was then no record of how the matter stood at the conclusion of the previous trial. The defense then proposed to prove, by a gentleman who served on the jury at the trial, that the verdict then given was one of acquittal; and at the close of our report the admissibility of this testimony was being argued.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Brewster.—The miscellaneous argument list was before the Court again to-day.

COCKCHAFER GAS.—According to a Swiss journal, a means has been discovered of utilizing cockchafers. The *Estafette* of Lausanne states that between four and five millions of these insects were recently sent to Friburg for the manufacture of gas, and the residue forms an excellent carriage grease.

POISONOUS FLIES.—The Austrian papers say that swarms of poisonous flies have made their appearance in Transylvania, and that more than a hundred head of cattle have perished. The farmers are compelled to keep their beasts shut up, and large fires are burning night and day round the sheds.

COSTLY ORANGE TREES.—The Brussels papers report that the King of Belgium purchased at the horticultural exhibition of Paris twenty magnificent orange trees, which cost each, it is said, four thousand francs. They have arrived at Lacken, and are intended to adorn the royal park.

THE SCULPTOR GIBSON.—A memorial to John Gibson has been placed near his grave in the Protestant Cemetery, Rome. This comprises a medallion, with a portrait of the deceased sculptor in profile, the work of his pupil, Mr. Spence, and an epitaph written in feeling terms by Lord Lytton.

PUNISHED.—A London tailoress has been sent to jail for a month, with hard labor, for having threatened another tailoress who continues to work for a house against which the men have struck.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 25—Noon.—Consols opened at 94 for money; U. S. 5-20s, 73; Illinois Central, 79½; Erie R. R., 40.

LIVERPOOL, June 25—Noon.—Cotton has a downward tendency, and the estimated sales for to-day are only 6000 bales. Middling uplands, 11@11¼d.; middling Orleans, 11¼d.

Breadstuffs and provisions are unchanged.

Tallow has declined to 44s. Pig Iron has declined to 53s. 3d. Whale Oil has declined to £55 per ton for Iceland. Other articles are unaltered.

ANTWERP, June 26.—Petroleum, 35f. 50c.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

A Murder in the Monumental City This Morning—Attempted Murder in Eastern Maryland, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, June 25.—A rencontre occurred this morning at a restaurant on Baltimore street, opposite the *Sun* office, in which Francis Hart, a printer employed in the *Gazette* office, shot with a pistol and killed Columbus Fonchell, keeper of the restaurant, but recently appointed a subordinate officer in the Penitentiary. He died in thirty minutes after being shot. Hart was sent to jail for trial. The jealousy of the deceased and suspicion of Hart's intimacy with his wife were the causes of the difficulty.

The Snow Hill *Shield* contains an account of George P. Spence's attempt to shoot E. K. Wilson, a prominent lawyer of that town, on Monday, by firing at him through his window.

The recent rains have done much injury to the crops in this State.

From Arizona—The Indian War.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—Arizona advices to the 8th inst. report that the scouting parties of Colonel Inglis had returned. They had several engagements with the Indians, killing two and wounding a number.

General Gregg had been through Santa Mara and Will Williams' fork country, and discovered no traces of Indians. He attributes the depredations recently committed to Indians from Colorado or east of Prescott.

The rumored capture of Young's company of the 8th Cavalry, at Magare, it is said grew out of the men having mutinied and killed their Captain and Lieutenant.

General Gregg has given orders from Camp McPherson to Black Canon, and says he would make short work of the redskins if he had six or eight companies of cavalry to scour the country.

Colonel L. P. Wright is recovering from his serious illness.

The results of the working ore in Moss Mine are most encouraging. Parson's Lode is being vigorously developed. The Vulture well is working successfully.

A Prescott letter says that the Democrats carried the county election by a majority of 50.

The ranches are looking finely.

Two men were killed by the Indians, twenty-five miles from Prescott, on the 2d instant.

General Gregg is planning an extensive expedition to Fonto Basin.

THE PRIZE RING.

The Fight Between Elliott and Gallagher Will Not Come Off—Gallagher Pays Forfeit.

CLEVELAND, June 24.—The match between Charely Gallagher and Jimmy Elliott, to fight on the 9th of July, was declared off on Saturday last. The men had a meeting on Saturday at Gallagher's training place, at which it was agreed that the match should be quashed upon Gallagher's paying Elliott the sum of $150. Gallagher is somewhat broken in health, owing to non-compliance with his training *regime*, and it is said that this fact caused the breaking up of the match. Elliott is now ready for Coburn, or any other man. Seward and Fogarty, two young pugilists of this city, are training to fight on the 9th of July.

Fire at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 24.—The barns belonging to the Union Hotel, located on Hamilton street, took fire at a quarter to eight o'clock this evening and were consumed. The fire extended south, and destroyed the newly erected servants' quarters, also belonging to the Union Hotel. The Clarendon was not scorched, though supposed to be in great danger at times, and was only saved through the great exertions of the Fire Department, supplied with water from the two reservoirs on the grounds of the house. The Columbian, which was twice in flames, was only slightly injured. The Crescent water cure establishment was not injured, although the guests escaped, as was also the case at the Columbian Hotel. The fire was finally got under control, and but for the powerful exertions of steamers Nos. 1, 2, and 3, of this place, the conflagration would have extended further. The buildings burned were all rookeries, and the loss by the conflagration is a gain to Saratoga, as no hotels are injured.

Accident on Hudson River Railroad.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 24.—This morning, as the New York express train on the Hudson River Railroad reached a point a mile below Garrison's, the forward truck under the second passenger car suddenly broke, throwing the car from the track, but not upsetting it. The car was dragged a hundred yards before the train was stopped, and although going at a high rate of speed nobody was hurt. Conductor Overbaugh sent the detached cars back to Peekskill, and came up on the other track. The train was consequently delayed two hours. The passengers in the cars were greatly excited at their narrow escape.

Alleged Embezzlement in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—Henry M. Diggins, a clerk of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York, located here, was arrested to-day, charged with embezzling ten thousand dollars of the funds of that company. He is on bail of twenty thousand dollars.

WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, June 25.

The New Mexican Minister.

As the question of who is Marcus Ottenbourg, the new Mexican Minister, is being raised, your correspondent will state, in addition to what he has before said, that he is a German gentleman of excellent ability, and in supplanting Campbell with him the Government gains not only in having a Minister in Mexico, but in having a representative with brains and practical energy. He is neither an Austrian nor a partisan of Maximilian, but belongs to the German revolutionary party, and was exiled in 1849 along with Carl Schurz, Hecker, and others of that stamp. In American politics he is a deeply dyed Radical. He has made a faithful and excellent Consul, and there is no reason to doubt but that he will be up to the average of recent foreign appointments.

Secretary Stanton.

Some of the Copperhead papers have again started the report that Secretary Stanton intends to resign, because of the recent development of differences between the President and himself on the matter of the Attorney-General's opinion. Most people don't need to be informed that the differences between the President and the Secretary of War, on the reconstruction question, are very radical and of long standing, but many people don't know that the Secretary has always expressed dissent, when an expression was necessary, as freely on former occasions as on this. It will be remembered that when the President submitted his veto of the District Suffrage bill to his Cabinet, the Secretary of War was the only member who read a written opinion in favor of the bill, and advised the President to sign it.

The Political Canvass in Virginia.

Colonel C. E. Moss, of Missouri, leaves here to-morrow for Wytheville, Va., where he will be joined by Colonel N. Marsh, of that place, after which they will proceed in company to canvass the southwestern counties of the State, under the direction of the Union Republican Congressional Committee. The same Committee has arranged with Mr. George Tucker, District Attorney of Fairfax county, Va., and the Rev. Fields Cook, of Richmond, to start for Danville, Va., to-morrow, where they will address the people, and then proceed eastwardly, canvassing the southern tier of counties.

General Grant for President in Georgia.

The Atlanta *New Era*, one of the leading papers of Georgia, hoists at the head of its columns the name of General Grant for the next President of the United States. It believes he is the only man who can lead the nation from its present gloomy political night into a brighter and more effulgent day. So mighty is the tide now setting in, that it seems the will of Deity itself. So accepting it, we place the name of Ulysses S. Grant at the head of the columns of the *New Era* as the people's choice for President.

Mayor Monroe's Northern Experience Regarding General Sheridan's Course and Radicalism.

Mayor Monroe, in an address to a meeting of citizens on his recent return to New Orleans from the North, stated that he had not met a single man at the North who approved the course of General Sheridan, and that radicalism was virtually dead. The people of the North, he said, were now trembling lest they too should have the rights of their States overthrown and military rule put over them.

Wilkes Booth and the President.

The Judiciary Committee recently sent down to Nashville a confidential person to ascertain the relations that existed between J. Wilkes Booth and President Johnson when both were in Nashville, during the latter part of the war. After interrogating many prominent men of both parties, nothing further was discovered that Booth and the then Military Governor of Tennessee had no connection with each other whatever. Apropos to this, a Nashville paper says, "Strange to relate, General Grant, who knew that Booth was a rank Rebel, and had refused to take the oath, gave him a pass to go to New Orleans in the early part of 1864, writing and signing the document himself.

Death of Col. G. R. Giddings, U. S. A.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 24.—Colonel G. R. Giddings, of the 16th United States Infantry, commanding the post at Savannah, died suddenly at Macon to-day. Deceased was a son of the late Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Stocks are strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 91½; Reading, 107½; Canton, 44½; Erie, 61½; Cleveland and Toledo, 120; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 79½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99¾; Michigan Central, 107½; Michigan Southern, 73¾; New York Central, 102½; Illinois Central, 120¾; Cumberland preferred, 30; Hudson River, 109½; United States five-twenties, 1862, 110½; do. 1864, 107½; do. 1865, 107½; new issue, 110; Ten-forties, 106½; Seven-thirties, 106¾. Exchange unaltered. Money, 6@7 per cent. Gold, 138¾@138¾.

A DUKE AND A RAILROAD.—The Duke of Sutherland has guaranteed the payment of the debenture interest of the Sutherland Railway Company. This is probably the first instance in which a nobleman has assumed the responsibilities of a railway company.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, June 25, 1867.

The Stock Market was more active this morning, and prices were rather firmer. Government bonds continue in fair demand. 100½ was bid for 10 40s; 106½ for June and August 7·30s; 112¼ for 6s of 1881; 107 for '64 5-20s; 110¼ for '62 5 20s; 107¼ for '65 5-20s; and 110 for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99¾.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Pennsylvania Railroad sold largely at from 52¼@52¾, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 28, a slight advance; and Lehigh Valley at 59@59½, an advance of ¼. 132½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 53¾ for Reading; 58 for Mingehill; 35¼ for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do; and 43 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Hestonville sold at 12½; 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 18½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26½ for Spruce and Pine; 44½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 66 for West Philadelphia; 30 for Green and Coates; and 35 for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. 135 was bid for First National; 236 for North America; 160 for Philadelphia; 138 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 106½ for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; 56 for Girard; 31 for Manufacturers'; 69½ for City; 45 for Consolidation; and 62 for Commonwealth.

Canal shares were unchanged. Lehigh Navigation sold at 47½, no change; and Delaware Division at 56¾, no change. 56 was bid for Morris Canal; and 17 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 138½; 11 A. M., 138½; 12 M., 138½; 1 P. M., 138½, an advance of ¼ on the closing price last evening.

—At St. Louis on Thursday, the Exchange market was quiet, the rates being buying par and selling 1-30 premium. The supply was still inadequate, and the forwarding of currency by express had to be resorted to by remitters.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money continues easy at 5@6 per cent., with a full supply to brokers on miscellaneous securities at the latter rate.

"Foreign Exchange is firm. Bills at 60 days on London, 109¾@109¾ for commercial; 109¾@110¼ for bankers'; do., at short sight, 110¾@110¾; Paris at 60 days, 5·17½@5·12½; do., at short sight, 5·12½@5·10; Antwerp, 5·17½@5·12½; Swiss, 5·17½@5·12½; Hamburg, 35¾@35 7-16; Amsterdam, 40¾@41¼; Frankfort, 40¾@41¼; Bremen, 78¼@79; Prussian Thalers 72@72½.

"Freights to Liverpool, per steamer, 6000 tcs. Lard and 500 boxes Bacon, at 25s.; and per sail, 7500 bush. Corn at 5¾d., in bulk. To London, 25 tcs. Tobacco at 17s. 6d. To Glasgow, 7600 bush. Corn on private terms."

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Friday thus notices financial matters there:—

"The demand for money continues fully up to the supply, and the market works close at rates of interest ranging from 8@12 per cent.—8@10 the figures between bankers and depositors. The weather for several days has again been favorable for the growing crops, the rains which threatened wheat with rust having ceased, and everything is now progressing finely. In two or three weeks, with such weather as we are now having, the wheat crop will be out of the woods, and corn will have made rapid strides in the same direction. Exchange ruled steady at par@25c. premium buying, and 75@1-10 premium selling, with a demand fully equal to the supply."

—The Chicago *Tribune* of the same day remarks:—

"In answer to our queries the various discount houses reported the market about the same as yesterday. Business was quiet, and the demand for money only moderate. The gradual approach of quarterly day tends to lighten up the market, but we hear no complaints of stringency. The bank rate is steady at 10 per cent., but in the open market, outside paper is negotiated at 1 and 2 per cent, according to the standing of the signatures. Exchange was quite scarce, and round lots were readily placed between banks at 40 cents premium. The counter rates were unchanged. Several of the large drawers are shipping currency."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 C & Am m 6s '89	86	2 sh Penna R	32½
$200 City 6s, N. d bill	99⅞	212 do	32½
$100 do	100	105 do	32½
$1500 N Penna 6s	90	100 sh Phil & Erie	28⅜
$3000 W'ds'n & W R 6s	85	100 do	28⅜
20 sh Penna R	32½	200 do	28⅜

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 113¼@113½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 110@110¼; do., 1864, 107@107½; do., 1865, 107½@107¾; do. new, 110@110½; 5s, 10-40s, 100@100½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106¼@106½; do., 2d series, 106¼@106½; 3d series, 106½@106¾; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, June 25.—The movements in the Flour Market continue of a limited character, but prices remain without quotable change. The home trade operate with extreme caution, only taking enough to supply their wants from day to day. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $8@8·50 ₱ bbl. for superfine; $9@9·75 for extras; $9·75@11·50 for Northwestern extra family; $10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $12@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from $6·75@7 ₱ bbl. Brandywine Corn Meal ranges from $5·75@5·80.

The Wheat Market is quiet, with sales of 800 bushels Pennsylvania red at $2·40@2·50. Rye ranges from $1·40@1·45 for Pennsylvania. Corn is in active request at an advance. Sales of 4000 bushels yellow in store at 81; and 800 bushels common white at $1·05. Oats are in moderate demand, with sales of 10,000 bushels Pennsylvania at 80@80½c., an advance.

Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron was at $42 ₱ ton.

Whisky—Holders offer common Corn at 30c ₱ gal., in bond.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 25.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....74 | 11 A. M.....79 | 2 P. M.....78

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Powhatan, Patten, Matanzas, Curtis & Knight
Barque M. E. Libby, Mountfort, Sombrero, Warren Gregg & Morris.
Brig Clyde, Wines, St. John, N. B., C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Louis Francis, Kilborn, New London, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr Little Rock, Hickman, Washington, do.
Schr Express, Connell, Boston, D. Cooper & Co.
Schr W. B. Morgan, Blake, Baltimore, captain.
Str W. Whilden, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ham. ship Herschel, Freiderichs, 3 days from New York, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brem. barque Jupiter, Kuckens, 5 days from New York, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.
Barque Augustine Kobbe, Carver, 4 days from New York, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr J. Griffith, Cobb, from Bangor, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Congress and Reconstruction --- The Work of the Special Session.

From the Times.

The Chicago *Tribune*, like its namesake of this city, has unreservedly acknowledged the progress made towards reconstruction at the South, and the disposition evinced by the Southern people to comply with all the requirements of the law. It has from time to time published, as from its special correspondents and friends, ample evidence upon both these points; and it has used them in opposition to the demands of the extreme faction for confiscation and other penalties antecedent to the restoration of the excluded States. Nevertheless, our Chicago contemporary permits the anger excited by the President's adoption of the Attorney-General's conclusions to override its previously expressed views, and to make the reassembling of Congress a pretext for entering upon new and in the meantime unnecessary work. Its tone and aims may be gathered from a couple of paragraphs which we take from an article on the subject:—

"Since an extra session has been rendered necessary by the attempt of the President to reinvigorate his pocket Governments in the Rebel States, we are of the opinion that the very first act of Congress should be to abolish those bogus Governments altogether. To be sure, Congress has already declared them to be 'illegal;' but that does not avail against the obstinate determination of the Administration to nullify the law; for we find it solemnly declared by the Attorney-General that these so-called Governments, which Congress has declared illegal, are actually legal, and that the civil officers whom Congress intended to be entirely subordinate to the military arm, are superior to it; that the military commanders and forces in the South are, in fact, only auxiliary to the civil power; and that John T. Monroe has a right to command General Sheridan, and General Sheridan has no right to interfere with John T. Monroe.

"To abolish these Governments is the undoubted right of Congress. If Andrew Johnson shall attempt to resist or nullify such an act, through the legal quibbles and sophistry of Stanbery, or otherwise, then it will be the bounden duty of Congress to impeach him and remove him from office for that offense. Nor will Congress hesitate to pursue such a course, nor will the people fail fully to sustain them in it. The very suspicion that the President intends to interfere with reconstruction has already aroused a feeling in the country intensely hostile to him. Let him once meddle with reconstruction in clear violation of law, and the unanimous cry of the people will be, 'Off with his official head!'"

We have quoted enough to show the tendency of a proceeding which doubtless originated in the President's desire to befriend the South. Now, as from the first, his attempts to thwart the intentions of Congress, and so to lighten the disabilities it has imposed, only add to the difficulties of the position, and intensify the bitterness of the contest to which he is a party. This further experience was not needed to exemplify the cruelty to the Southern people of those who in their name wage indiscriminate war upon the policy of the dominant party.

In judging of the work called for at the hands of Congress, it is desirable to note correctly the facts which form the ground of accusation against the President up to the present time. The Executive's action has been confined to the Attorney-General's opinion in regard to the business of registration and the definition of the classes disfranchised. The circular of instructions issued from the War Department relates exclusively to this branch of the subject. The opinion of the law officer as to the relative authority of the local civil power and the military commander, and the action of the latter in respect of removals and appointments, has not yet been adopted by the Executive. There is a probability, after all, that the determination on which the Chicago journalist bases his argument may not be pronounced. It is but a possibility, we fear, since all the information received from Washington indicates that the District Commanders will be notified that the removing and appointing power is not vested in them, whether the particular instances in which it has been exercised be acted upon or not.

Let it not be forgotten, however, that though the President nullifies the spirit of the law, and to a certain extent frustrates the intent of Congress, he does it in obedience to the interpretation furnished by the Attorney-General. This interpretation was not obligatory on him, nor will it excuse him in the judgment of the Republican party. But he assumes it to be a legal rendering of the Reconstruction law, and acts upon it on the plea that he is bound by his oath of office to administer the law as he understands it.

There is no necessity for going behind the plea of the President, and challenging its honesty. Until the publication of the Attorney-General's opinions, the feeling had been universal that the President's administration of the law was marked by good faith. Certainly he neither obtruded his views upon the military commanders, nor impeded the operation of their plans. Their discretionary authority has been unlimited, and their exercise of it has suffered no hindrance from him. If he interferes now, it is because he is advised that they have misconstrued the law. The advice proceeds on merely technical reasoning, and on hypotheses which are not seldom absurd. But it implies no resistance to the law; only an unfortunate—perhaps an obstinate—misunderstanding of the letter arising from a disregard of the spirit in which Congress legislated.

Evidently, then, all the requirements of the case will be met by a declaratory enactment, setting forth the will of Congress, both as to disfranchisement and the power of the Generals, in terms so plain and emphatic that Mr. Stanbery may no longer find room for doubt, nor the President for interference. Mr. Stanbery interprets the scope of the disfranchising clauses and the duties of the registers more loosely than Congress intended. He overlooks the manifest denial of legitimacy to the civil governments of the South, their reduction to a provisional *status*, and the temporary supremacy of the soldier, and professes to discover in the law evidence that the latter is not invested with powers which Pope, Sheridan, and Sickles have exercised. Well, there is no insuperable difficulty in either case. No new ground is touched, that it should be incumbent on Congress to raise fresh issues, or to legislate more specifically in reference to the existing Southern Governments. Only let the purpose of the law be made so manifest that neither the President nor the Attorney-General can any further misunderstand it. The work of reconstruction will then go forward—as it has thus far gone—satisfactorily. The Generals will be practically absolute in their sphere, and the Southern people will be spared the disturbing influences which legislation of the kind suggested by the Chicago *Tribune* would inevitably entail.

This view appears to be entertained by Mr. Schenck, the Chairman of the Executive Congressional Committee. In his circular to members, urging their attendance at Washington on the 3d of July, he adduces as a reason the necessity for "some declaratory act on the subject of reconstruction." The same purpose was incorporated in his speech as Chairman of the Ohio Republican State Convention, and it is also embodied in the resolutions of the Iowa Republican Convention.

As an act of justice to the South, more should not be attempted. If it were refractory, unyielding, insolent, some justification might be found for widening the operation of the law. The opposite state of things being acknowledged on the testimony of radical Republicans, it would indeed be unjust to convert a special session held to counteract Executive action into an opportunity of creating fresh punishments for the South. To teach Mr. Stanbery the meaning of the law, and to tell Mr. Johnson that Congress chooses to be its own interpreter, may be expedient and even necessary. But the errors or shortcomings of either or both afford no reason for reopening the whole question, and adding to the difficulties of a people who are confessedly complying with the law in good faith. Their penalties are sufficiently severe, without making them suffer for the sins of the Executive.

Chase on Rebellion.

From the Tribune.

Chief Justice Chase delivered at Raleigh, N. C., on the 17th, an opinion, in the case of Shortridge & Co. vs. Macon, which declares and defines the law of the land on a very important question arising out of our late civil war. The plaintiffs were Pennsylvanians, the defendant a North Carolinian, but whether personally a Rebel or not, we are not advised, and it is not essential. He owed Shortridge & Co. a debt, and had given a note therefor; but this note, during the ascendancy of the Rebellion in North Carolina, he was obliged to pay into the Confederate treasury, whether willingly or not. We may safely presume that he did it willingly, as the fact that he owed the note might otherwise have been concealed. Suffice it that he owed money to Shortridge & Co., which he paid to the Confederacy and took its discharge from the debt, considering that the end of the matter. But Shortridge & Co. could not see the matter in that light; so after the Rebellion collapsed, they brought suit against Macon in the United States District Court, where Judge Chase has just decided that Macon must pay his debt, and that his Confederate discharge from it isn't worth a rush, though it would have been if the Rebellion had succeeded, so that Campbell or Sharkey had now been holding Confederate District Court at Raleigh for the trial of this case. All this is simple common sense, and the Chief Justice's statement of the facts and the law is signally lucid and forcible. If any reënforcement were needed, the consideration that Rebellion is not quite a "A New Way to Pay Old Debts" would afford it. We know that a very general and severe pressure of debt at the South in 1860 was one of the main incitements to secession. Thousands, goaded to madness by the pressure of their liabilities to the North, said—"Civil war cannot make our situation less endurable than it is"—and rushed in. Now let it be established that an insurgent population could discharge their indebtedness to their loyal creditors in the way Macon supposed he had paid *his* debt, and we may have rebellions fomented on purpose to square off debts, and given up when that end is achieved. That won't do.

—But the Chief Justice sees fit, without obvious necessity, to argue as follows:—

"Courts have no policy. They can only declare the law. On what sound principle, then, can we say judicially that the levying of war ceases to be treason when the war becomes formidable?—that, though war levied by ten or a thousand men is certainly treason, it is no longer such when levied by ten thousand or one million?—that the armed attempts of a few, attended by no serious danger to the Union, and suppressed by slight exertion of the public force, come unquestionably within the constitutional definition; but attempts by a vast combination, controlling several States, putting great armies into the field, menacing with imminent peril the very life of the Republic, and demanding immense efforts and immense expenditures of treasure and blood for their defeat and suppression, swell beyond the boundaries of the definition, and become innocent in the proportion of their enormity."

Answer.—The Chief Justice here overlooks the very grave difference between a Government based avowedly on the right of the people to modify or radically change their political institutions, and one founded on the doctrine of divine right or legitimacy, as are the Old World monarchies. In the view of this doctrine, the more formidable the rebellion the greater the crime; so that to have four-fifths of the people in sympathy with the rebels would only aggravate the wickedness of their outbreak.

But in a republic based on popular consent, the case is bravely altered. Here the conspiracy of a few argues a culpable design to subject the many to despotic sway; not so the arousing of millions, "a vast combination controlling several States, putting great armies into the field," etc. etc. Such a rallying of millions implies either the existence of real grievances to be repressed, or the sincere though mistaken conviction that they have wrongs that they can only right by the sword. And this is why our earlier statesmen, down to and including Webster, have held a doctrine regarding formidable insurrections which seems to us the opposite of that above enunciated by the Chief Justice.

—But it is said, "If the disaffected are so numerous, they may peacefully secure a redress of their grievances." Generally they may; yet not always. If our Revolutionary fathers had been fairly represented in the British Parliament, they could not have there obtained justice; if Ireland were allowed her fair quota of members of Parliament (we believe she has it now), she would still be subjected to oppression. A fair and full vote of the British people would not have given our fathers the independence they demanded; such a vote in Spain would not have permitted the separation of Portugal; such a vote in the British kingdoms to-day would not do Ireland justice, though the time is coming when it will.

We cannot deem it necessary to repudiate the axioms which underlie the righteous struggle of our fathers for independence in order to demonstrate the wrong of the Southern Rebellion. We hold that Rebellion to have been impelled by slavery—by the hateful spirit of caste—by a conspiracy to degrade and depress labor—a conspiracy essentially anti-popular and aristocratic, and which was obliged to plunge the country into civil war in order to secure for itself that ascendancy over the South which it could not gain by argument in peace. There never was a day, prior to the bombardment of Fort Sumter, when a majority even of the Southern whites desired a dissolution of the Union. The clash of arms was precipitated expressly to "fire the Southern heart," and thus give the Confederacy a hold on the masses which it had hitherto failed to acquire. It is easy to prove that inaugurated by South Carolina in 1860 the most causeless and unjustifiable of rebellions; but it is neither necessary or wise to maintain that twelve millions of people in the Southern States have no right to be governed otherwise than as twenty millions in other States may see fit.

The New Mexican Minister.

From the Herald.

We published yesterday a defense of Mr. Otterbourg by a friend of his, who disclaims the report that the newly appointed Mexican Minister ever made any attempt to have the empire of Mexico recognized. It is not our intention to make misstatements of any kind, and mayhap, in the hurry of the telegram, mistakes crept into it; if so, it is to be regretted. The appointment, however, of Mr. Otterbourg is, at this juncture of Mexican affairs, most inopportune, and Mr. Seward could not have made a worse blunder. The naming of Mr. Campbell was sufficiently unfortunate. This is the worst blow yet struck at our Mexican affairs, and threatens to throw them into an even worse condition than they were before. With all respect to Mr. Otterbourg's private character as a citizen, he is the last man who should have received the appointment. He is a foreigner, speaks the Spanish language imperfectly, and even the language of the country he is to represent is not fluently at his command. Had the appointment been for some other country we could not have complained; for we know that Mr. Seward is little disposed to have as a foreign minister any one who dares to think for himself, and who is other than a mere clerk of the State Department. The present appointment is nothing but ruin to our Mexican interests, and Mr. Otterbourg can only show his good sense by refusing a commission which the Senate cannot ratify if they have the slightest respect for our relations with our sister republic. At this delicate point in Mexican affairs, when a Minister has to grasp and shape the policy of our Government for the next century, we want one of our best, our ablest men. We want a man, moreover, who stands high with the Mexican people—one whom they can respect, and whose dignity of character and personal attributes will enable him to handle the great questions that are to arise in our Mexican contact. The Liberal Government, although spurred almost to desperation by the demands of the nation to shoot Maximilian, have risked being overturned by the popular clamor, and, at our request, have retained him a prisoner, evidently awaiting the arrival of a proper Minister from the United States to confer with us relative to the fate of the royal filibuster. The first thanks we give them for acceding to our request is a gross insult, by the appointment of a man for whom they have but little respect, who cannot represent us as we should be represented, who speaks neither our language nor theirs, who understands nothing of the great questions which are waiting for settlement, who can only damage American interests throughout Mexico, who will not receive from the Mexican people that honor due to our national representative, and who can only, in fact, misrepresent the United States. We already have a sufficient number of ministers abroad to damage our contact and commerce with other countries more than the next ten administrations can repair; but this last act of the State Department, in reference to a country that requires one of our ablest men, is worse than all the rest combined. Mr. Seward must have experienced an unusual scintillation of genius when he made this appointment. If the brain of the United States Senate is hit by the same spark, truly we shall despair of the nation.

National Bank Monopoly and Corruption.

From the Herald.

Our exposures of the rottenness and corruption of the national banks have had the double effect of arousing public indignation against the infamous system, and of alarming the monopolists connected with it. This system has been weighed in the balance and found wanting—found to be full of corruption and oppression, and those interested in it see their doom, like Belshazzar of old, in the handwriting on the wall. In their alarm for the fate of their monopoly, they are preparing to head off exposures and the growing disgust of the people by a combined effort to buy up Congress. We have been informed that a circular, emanating from a New York national banking house, has been sent to the national banks throughout the country, assessing them one-sixteenth of one per cent. on their capital for this corruption fund to buy up members of Congress, with a view to defeat opposition and perpetuate their monopoly.

This is just what we might expect. Such corrupt institutions can only exist, if they can exist at all, through corruption of the national legislature. The amount proposed to be raised for this purpose is probably only the nucleus of a larger corruption fund, for the banks can afford to spend many millions in this way. We have little faith in the integrity or patriotism of many members of the present Congress, and have no doubt that they can be bought. What the price of some may be we cannot tell—ten thousand dollars or a hundred thousand—but whatever it may be, the banks have ample means, and no scruples about using them. Besides, a great many members are interested in the banks as managers, stockholders, or directors of them, or in the ready accommodation they get from them to secure their favor and votes. Then that fourth estate of the republic, the Washington lobby, which the banks have been using for some time past, will be largely subsidized through the corruption fund.

But we give the monopolists warning that all their money, schemes, and appliances will be of no avail. Their fate is fixed. They cannot buy the independent press, and it will continue to pour hot shot into their rotten institutions till they are sunk under the waves of popular indignation. They may buy up Congressmen, subsidize the lobby, rally capitalists to their support, and enter into political combinations with Chief Justice Chase, or other Presidential aspirants and wire-pullers, but common sense will prevail. The honest and industrious masses must see and feel the evils of this monstrous and oppressive monopoly, and will demand its speedy destruction.

Every day or two we have to record the collapse of some national bank. The system has only been in operation two or three years, and already about twenty banks have collapsed. Latterly they have been going under more rapidly than at first. It required a little time, but not long, as we have seen, to develop their character and condition. The last smash heard of was that of the National Bank of Vicksburg, which occurred only a few days ago. Just before that banks at New Orleans, Memphis, and other parts of the country broke. We need not enumerate all these failures or the bad character of some of them. The public is familiar with the facts. From the astounding and reliable disclosures made by the special correspondent of the *Herald* in the West, we may expect to hear soon of a general crash in that part of the country. Several of the banks there have been driven to the last extremity to meet the demand for even a portion of the Government funds deposited with them. It is known that generally they have been speculating very extensively in grain, flour, and other provisions—buying up everything they could get hold of for the purpose of forestalling and controlling the markets.

This was the real cause of the high price of flour and provisions, for there was plenty in the West. They have been using the people's money deposited with them by the Treasury Department, and the currency, which rightly belongs to the people, but which the Government has given to them, for raising the price of the necessaries of life. The working millions of our people have been paying for flour and other things a hundred per cent. or upwards more than they should have paid, because the national bank monopolists forestalled the markets. But these speculators of the national banks have overreached themselves. With large stocks on hand and with the prospect of an abundant crop everywhere, the price has fallen, and continues to fall, in spite of them. The consequence is they are embarrassed and on the verge of bankruptcy. They are struggling desperately, as our correspondent has shown, to keep their heads above water, but, if we mistake not, a good many of them must soon sink. We have heard the rumbling of the storm which must burst over them before long.

All this shows that great monopolies, fostered by the Government, only create reckless speculation. The more privileges they have, and the more they make, the more extravagant, oppressive, and reckless they become. The national banks have a clear gift of twenty millions a year in profits on their currency, every dollar of which belongs to the people, and should be husbanded by the Government, besides other enormous privileges, swelling their income to an incredible amount—to an amount approaching, perhaps, a hundred millions a year—yet with all this many of them are on the brink of bankruptcy. There is reason to fear that, through the shortsighted stupidity of Mr. McCulloch in trusting to these rotten institutions, the Government will soon find its deposits swept away by the coming storm. It is highly probable, too, that the crash will be so general that Mr. Spinner will not be able to realize enough from the securities deposited with him to pay the note-holders, and that the Government may have to make them good if it should be able. Talk of repudiation! Why, we may be nearer that than many imagine, looking at the condition of these national banks, at the increasing burdens of the Government, and at the declining revenue. One of the first things Congress should do on assembling in July should be to institute a thorough investigation into the condition and working of the national banks. It will not take long to find out the monstrous evils connected with them. In fact, we can furnish the evidence. Then let the act creating them be repealed at once, and the whole infamous system be swept away.

The Approaching Dilemma of the Radical Party.

From the World.

Once upon a time a California hunter trapped an enormous bear. The trap proved insecure, and the hunter, who had left his gun at a distance, conceived the novel idea of laying hold with all his might, and keeping the animal a prisoner until he became tired out or starved to death. The hunter himself was rather fatigued by this process of starving the bear, and, being at length surrounded by several other bears, was compelled to let go and retreat. As the imprisoned bear immediately burst out and joined his kindred in a simultaneous rush upon the enemy, the result of the struggle may be imagined.

Thaddeus Stevens and his men, who have got the Southern bruin in a similarly uncertain trap, and who have about all they can do in attending to their prisoner, had better take warning from this little anecdote, and either choke the victim finally and quick, or loose their grip in time. There are sundry menacing growls around the horizon—certain long-neglected dangers, hovering, like beasts of prey, upon our borders and in our very midst. An Indian war, which, if these careful keepers had not been employing the whole strength and means of the country in the oppressive torture of the Reconstruction act, might have been long ago prevented, is actually waged throughout the West. The condition of Mexico, and the growing contempt of the Mexicans for the American Government as at present carried on, are mortifying and alarming symptoms. The interests of hundreds of American citizens in that country are being jeopardized if not ruined by the anarchy that has followed the success of the so-called Liberal arms. The Isthmus of Panama, a transit for an immense American commerce, is the prospective prize of British gold; while the construction of the Pacific Railroad, upon which this nation relies as a rival and profitable transit for the great trade between Europe and the East, is hindered and made costlier by the savage outbreak in our distant territories.

As the Indian riot has got to be quelled; as Mr. Seward is understood to be anxious to reconstruct Mexico; and as American interests must be attended to in the tropics as well as among the snows of Sitka, it is pertinent to consider how the sinews are being now exhausted which are to cope with these portentous evils. The expenses of military reconstruction in the South are sufficient in themselves to constantly increase the national debt. More than $10,000,000 will be needed to defray the cost of mere registration. Probably $20,000,000 will not suffice for the Freedman's Bureau business. General Sickles asserts that $500,000 is required to execute the Reconstruction acts in the Carolinas alone. The expenses of the military establishment almost defy calculation; but as the bulk of the army is quartered in the South, some idea may be had from reference to the expenditures of the War Department last year, which were $284,649,701. The support of starving white people in many Southern States is an additional drain upon the national treasury and the purses of citizens. Aside from the cost of maintaining this monstrous tyranny which is at work under the guidance and in the selfish political interest of the radical leaders, it is scarcely necessary to revert to the other enormous internal expenses of the country which have raised our taxes to a high-water mark, and which are now to be doubled by a barbarous war.

The radicals will either be compelled to let go the captive they have caged, and face the evils they have brought upon the country, or be utterly devoured by the disasters which are impending, and the public opinion they have so long and so persistently set at naught.

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[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

METHODIST HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Opening Exercises of the Philadelphia Conference Methodist Historical Society—Remarks by Bishops Scott and Simpson and Father Boehm.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

THE SOCIETY.

The importance of collecting and preserving all the information that can be had at the present time relating to the rise and progress of Methodism, has induced the organization of an association under the title of the "Historical Society of Philadelphia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church." The object of the Society is to collect and preserve information in reference to the origin and progress of the Methodist Episcopal Church within the bounds of the Philadelphia Annual Conference and elsewhere; likewise objects of interest, such as manuscripts, pamphlets, books, medals, parchments of ordination, portraits of those who have been pioneers in the formation of the denomination, and all other objects relating to any locality and epoch in the history of Methodism. The great interest thus far manifested in the success of organization encourages th hope that it will receive the support of th Church, and become an efficient auxiliary in increasing the power and usefulness of Methodism.

The Society has a hall, containing a Museum and Library, at the Methodist Episcopal Book Building, No. 1018 Arch street, Philadelphia, where will be preserved and exhibited all the property of the Society. Already they have received many objects of great value bearing upon the history of the Church, and they hope to make additions which will form at an early day a collection alike attractive to their people and friends. Contributions made in this or any other way will be credited on the records of the Society, and in the publications of the Society which may hereafter be made.

It is proposed to have a course of lectures delivered in the fall, under the auspices of the association, and they hope to secure the services of some of the most eminent ministers in the Methodist denomination.

THE INAUGURAL SERVICES.

The formal opening of the Historical Hall of the Philadelphia Conference took place last evening. At the hour set, the lower hall, being somewhat larger than the one to be used by the Society, was well filled by the ladies and gentlemen who have a deep interest in anything which can advance the cause of Methodism. There were present many gentlemen of prominence in the Methodist Episcopal Church, among whom were Bishops Scott and Simpson, and Father Boehm, the venerable travelling companion of Bishop Asbury.

There was also exhibited a model purporting to be the first Methodist meeting-house ever erected in this country, and to be composed of the wood contained in the Strawbridge Log Chapel, by the earliest settlers on "Sam's" creek, Virginia, in 1767. It has that primitive style of architecture—if architecture it can be called—peculiar to the times and the circumstances under which it was erected, with a small square room, built of hewn logs, the chinks filled in with mortar, a peaked roof, windows without sashes, and a door that never was barred. At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order. Dr. William Cooper presided.

Rev. A. Atwood announced the hymn commencing "Lord, if thou didst thyself inspire," after the singing of which the Rev. Dr. J. B. Ayars led in prayer.

REMARKS OF BISHOP SCOTT.

Bishop Scott, being introduced to the audience by the President, expressed his surprise at the duty which had, by announcement, devolved upon him, and said:—I am most heartily in sympathy with this movement which we inaugurate to-night, and believe that it will be productive of untold good to the national strength and to the great cause of Methodism. I am glad that you are now about to take the first steps in forming an Historical Society for the Philadelphia Conference. That it is a late period to take these initiatory measures none will deny. But the old maxim gains additional force, when in this grand cause we say "Better late than never." But there is an irretrievable loss. So late is it—so long have we procrastinated in this work, that many, yea, innumerable cherished relics have been lost—gone with the past—lost within the dim region of forgetfulness, and, with the passage of many a holy one to his last abode, have taken their flight. Had we then a society which would have had for its province the gathering of everything pertaining to the Church, and to the matters of all kinds thereto pertaining, we to-day would have had a great stimulus in observing what our fathers had accomplished, and what had been done even in our own time and by our own hands. For we can rightfully draw the same conclusions from the power of influence upon individuals as upon institutions. And when one can look back upon which he has accomplished, what a "mine of power" to lend its influence for progress may good work! If the work done has been good, it will incite to greater deeds; if otherwise, it will point out errors, put one upon the right track, and be road marks to prevent any recurrence of the same difficulties. There are yet many facts in relation to the progress of God's work, in the name of Methodism, within the territory of Philadelphia, which may yet be collected, but which, should this work be deferred longer, they too would follow others, and be forever lost. For there are those who will soon pass to their homes, whose reminiscences are replete with knowledge of what has been done in the cause of the Church for the past century period.

Within this territory of Philadelphia, wherever facts of interest and importance can be found—relics of bygone years—around which cluster familiar associations that call up thoughts and deeds of the past, should be collected in this newly forged repository of the Philadelphia Conference, to encourage those now in active work—to be of great good and importance to the future generation. Such relics should be eagerly sought and gladly received.

Not knowing precisely the detailed plans proposed in the operations of this society, I cannot speak accurately of what means will be taken for its upbuilding; I presume, however, that they will seek facts relating to great part to the ministry, and will, I suppose, take immediate measures to secure records of important occurrences from individuals themselves who are occupying high positions in the Methodist Church. God has done great things for us, whereof we are glad, and praise His holy name: wonderful things have been accomplished by His power, through our instrumentality, which should be preserved. The many manifestations of His divine mercy made unto individuals and throughout communities should be ascertained, recorded, and carefully kept. Such will have importance not only as matters of interest to the people in general, but in the formation of a history of the Church—such a history as has not heretofore been known, and will form the basis of a society likened unto the one now about to be upbuilt. I wish you God-speed; I wish you great success, and ask the blessing of the Most High upon all your endeavors in furthering the object of this Society; that in all your labors His divine influence may go with you, a tower of strength, a supporting arm, a watchful shepherd, a Saviour, and that when life is over, your labors done, a more blissful abode may be your reward.

SPEECH OF BISHOP SIMPSON.

Bishop Simpson was then introduced. He said:—

Mr. President:—Like my beloved colleague, I knew not precisely the object of the association or the design of these addresses. I was not certain I could come here, being detained by indisposition resulting from being abroad; but I have done myself the pleasure to meet with you. With him I can say that I sympathize with what I understand to be the object of this association, an object that I presume is dear to every one of us. It is important, I think, for any body to be permanent, to secure the *data* for its own history. By doing so it shows a proper self-respect, and it takes measures to secure a proper standing in the future for its varied members. I think also that by examining the record of the past, by preserving the history of our denominational life, we tend to draw more closely together, to feel that we are one body, having one aim, and permeated in us by a common life. And we need continually, in the midst of changes and the great movements of society, something to draw us more and more closely together.

There is a very wide field for this Historical Society, if it be, as I trust it will be, properly improved.

There has been published at different times large numbers of pamphlets for and against Methodism. Many of these have passed entirely away; some of them remain. A few of them are collected in the Philadelphia Library; but the greater part of them have been deemed unworthy of collection even there. There are many that are of rather an amusing character, that may be seen by visiting the Library. Attacks upon Methodism, containing the most opprobrious epithets that could possibly be put together against any society, and all the wickedness against the Common Wealth and the Churches that could well be imagined. There are others which defend Methodism to some extent, not only in our Church, but what was the spirit of Methodism prior to the organization of our Church.

When Whitfield visited this country, and preached from the steps of the old State House at the corner of Second and Market streets—and his voice could be heard clear across the Delaware by the fishermen—he attracted great attention, and at one time, it is said, the whole business of the city was suspended; the hearts of the people were moved. Shortly after his visit, a sermon which he preached led to some discussion, and Mr. Wesley's famous sermon, on "Free Grace," was issued in England, and immediately reprinted by Benjamin Franklin in this city. I will not be positive about the date. Attacks came out on the spirit of Methodism before the Church was organized, and it was directed chiefly to this form of which Mr. Whitfield was the head. But after the organization, there was also much connected with our history.

This Society ought to collect, if possible, all those articles that have been preserved. Where there is but one copy a copy should be made. Then, again, I think Philadelphia is a point in which an Historical Society should be located. As Bishop Scott has observed, a kindred society has collected much. Through the enterprise of Dr. Roberts, of Baltimore, an Historical Society was formed and in that old centre of Methodism, which is claimed to be its cradle, collections have been made which are valuable to the Society, and yet I think there are reasons why it may never have quite the position or the resources which might be centred in Philadelphia. We have the oldest Methodist Church building on the continent. It is older than the John Street Church building. The walls of St. George's Church were built before the introduction of Methodism. Having the oldest edifice in the United States, it is very proper that we should have the memories lingering around it.

Here was established the first office of publication. The "Book Concern," as it was called, was commenced in Philadelphia. It was established here, and remained for a number of years, and all that is connected with the history of these early publications ought to be collected by us as Philadelphians and as members of the Church generally. The "Charter Fund Society," which still has its organization in this city, was established at a very early period for the purpose of aiding the ministry.

Its operations have been here from the beginning down to the present period. Its history and doings should be written, and the history of gifts and of devotional exercises showing the attachment of men and women who have finished their record and gone up on high. The first educational movement was projected by the minds connected with this Conference. It was a rainy morning, and Bishop Asbury, unable to go out upon his Gospel journey, sat talking to John Dickens, who was the soul of the first Publication Society, when their conversation turned upon the necessity of an institution for the improvement and instruction of the sons of Methodists, especially the sons of Methodist ministers, and the Bishop, at the request of Dickens, drew up a little sketch, and from that conversation commenced a form for the enterprise, and what turned into the planting of Cokesbury College at Abington, on the old turnpike road between this city and Baltimore.

Although that does not lie within the bounds of this Conference, yet having been projected by minds within it, it is very proper that the record of that old educational operation should be gathered up. I understand that such records as remain are among the friends of Methodism, and are scattered throughout this section of the country. I think one of the members of the Church in this city told me some years ago that he had the account-books of the old Cokesbury College, and no doubt copies of them could be furnished, and ultimately they may be procured and brought into the collection.

To those who will labor in collecting materials I would make a suggestion or two. In the first place, most all the writings of Methodism have been defective. They speak of conferences, of districts, and of circuits. These conference lines change from time to time; these district lines never remain stationary; circuits constantly alter in their boundaries. Hence there is an indefiniteness in all the collections which have been made. While I have read with interest that which has been collected, yet I have always regretted that much of the writing was defective in its character, and I have long been satisfied that the only way to have a definite history of Methodism is to commence with each Society, and write up its individual history from time to time, stating when it was a part of this circuit or that district, and collect interesting facts touching our general Church history; and we shall never have an accurate history until we write the history of each separate society.

For instance, take up the ministers and their churches. I take up St. George's, and I become embarrassed. The reported members are two thousand or more. I know that St. George's couldn't reach so many. I learn that it embraces some four churches. The history ought to be able to tell me what the organization is, so far as can be ascertained, alone, and notice its regular growth from the time it was built; who were the movers in the organization; when it took place; and thus, by writing the history of each individual church, you will have definiteness, and present facts which will aid the historian in his researches. The work should be done systematically, because there are representations abroad which should be shunned. This teaches by example. We want to know what has been done in order to shun the errors, and improve upon them, especially to be benefited by what has been well done. History throws its light upon coming ages, and no man can lay plans for the future intelligently who is not well versed in all the doings, or the knowledge of the doings, of the past.

I think we ought to collect sketches of the old ministers and the old members of the Church, and it would be an interesting matter to trace, it we could, the old families connected with Philadelphia Methodism at the time when there was but a little handful, and who worshipped in an old log house, and when men shunned their society. I should like to know what has become of the children of those old men and women, and where they are now; if their descendants have gone to other churches; if they have, what is the cause of it? what is the philosophy of it? also, what accessions have been made to us from other churches? what is the cause of it? what is the philosophy of it? Intermingling with our denomination, I find here a man whose father was a Presbyterian, another an Episcopalian, another a Baptist. What caused them to withdraw from those churches and come into the Methodist? I go into an Episcopalian or a Presbyterian church, and I find a man or a woman whose parents were Methodists. There must be some reason which drives them hither.

All this we ought to be able to trace out, and ascertain the cause, and from this cause to learn what would be for the better development of our denomination and its enlargement in the time to come. All these are legitimate operations of this society. I hear that you propose to have a course of lectures. I hope they will be full of local matters, which ought to be preserved, and I have no doubt that those who are present, and who are not, can aid in their contributions, not merely to collect relics, but to furnish documents. I hope that each one will write out his reminiscences of early Methodism, that is to be collected. If I were you, I would make but a single suggestion. Be sure that they are genuine. There has been enough wood sold that is purported to be the original cross at Jerusalem to build a whole city; and it is possible for us to make mistakes sometimes in the collection of what we suppose to be genuine. I know that in some fairs that have taken place of late, a great many relics of battle-fields never saw a battle-field, and a great many things bought up as mementoes of great men which they never saw.

This, I think, will not likely be the case with us. If we do not prize them so lightly, we ought to be very accurate in ascertaining the genuineness of each article which may be presented in this collection. I do not know how far your operations have been conducted, or how many are members of this Society; but I wish to say that I want to be a member myself, and I hope that all who take an interest in Methodism will become members also, and aid in the collection of facts and books, and the preservation of such matters as may be from time to time collected. This Society, I think, will be also a life to other societies. I am glad that there is a union of hearts and efforts, and that the churches are rallying together. There are various ways in which we can combine to aid our denominational strength and develop our resources. With my colleague I close by bidding you God-speed.

SPEECH OF MR. BOEHM.

Brother Boehm, aged ninety-two, was then introduced. He spoke as follows:—

In my meditations and thoughts upon what the heart has done, I am often led to think of ministers and of the members of the Methodist Church, and have often shed tears while meditating upon this subject. I have a faint recollection of Strawbridge, who visited my father, perhaps somewhere about 1781, and at the same period another venerable man—Richard Webster, of whom I have very sweet recollections—who lived in Hartford county, Maryland, and who used to preach at my father's church, about 1780 or 1781. I was quite young then, but I have a distinct recollection. He was generally esteemed, and a large congregation were in the habit of assembling to hear him preach. There was another—John Hagerty. He was one of the early preachers, and was located at Baltimore for some years. He was a useful man. He was subsequently in New York, East Jersey, Staten Island, and Chester and Lancaster counties, in this State. There has been very little said about these men, especially Hagerty, but if we examine closely we shall find him a very finished man in those days.

I have been acquainted in Philadelphia, more or less, for seventy-four years. In the fall of 1793, when the yellow fever was raging I visited Philadelphia for the first time. I think the city only extended to Sixth and Market streets. The market house extended to Fourth street. In 1797 I was here and heard the venerable Wilson Lee preach in St. George's. At that time there was only two churches, St. George's and Ebenezer. I fell in with a brother of Mr. Lee's not far from the mouth of the Little Kanawha in West Virginia, when Bishop Asbury attended a camp meeting. I was his companion then. How wonderfully the links connect! You begin here and get one and yonder you get another. That is the way Methodism has gone on. You will pardon me if I am a little scattering. A Moravian, who had been a minister among the Cherokee Nation, once told me that he became acquainted with Methodism from the camp meetings that they held among the Indians (he had attended them), and that he had come to the conclusion that he couldn't see how the early settlers could have been preserved from barbarism except by itinerant ministers. In this way people's eyes were opened.

I remember well, not more than 65 or 66 years ago, in passing through the western part of this State (when they used to call us "strobblers," the translation of which I believe is strollers, going out loose hands; that is the idea they had of us), in passing a harvest-field one day, the reapers were in the field and they presently hurrahed, "There goes a Methodist minister." That is the way we used to be battled sometimes. Little did they know how that young man felt as he was passing by, as they hurrahed in contempt and ridicule. The young preacher's breast was filled with love to God, and he could pray heartily for them that they might see and feel differently. The Lord blessed us, and the work has gone on. It is going on, and I hope will continue to do so until the world is civilized, and Christianized, and evangelized. God hasten it. May He speedily usher it on. I rejoice in seeing my old friends, the preachers who now have silvery locks. When I knew them they were youths.

Bless the Lord! I often think of Bishop Scott. I remember his precious mother well, who was left a widow, with two little boys. She was a pious woman, and has gone home triumphant. She deserves credit in showing a good example, and in using suitable discipline and care to bring up her two boys. God grant that they may live to glorify His blessed name!

I don't know that I can say much more; my heart is getting full. I look around and see my friends. There sits a brother (Dr. Greenback) that I baptized some forty years ago. I am glad to see that he is still in the way, go on ahead. I have marked this in my travels all over the country that persons generally succeeded who took in Methodist preachers. The cry used to be, they will ruin him (laughter), there is no help for it. (Renewed laughter.) I have seen cases where persons had everything to prosper, everything they put their hand to prospered; the corn grew, and they came out well, and what is better than all, their children have followed them. Many of their children have risen up to be pious, faithful men.

I recollect a case down in Worcester county, between the Pocomoke river and the Sound. We used to preach at a friend's house. His name was John Scott. He lived on a rented farm, which was very large. He had a field of corn, I suppose of a hundred acres, and the cry used to be through that neighborhood (this was in 1801 or 1802): "There will rise up John Scott, they will ruin him; he is only a tenant, and they will certainly ruin him!" "Well, never mind," John used to say to his neighbors. It was a very dry summer, and people were afraid they would lose their crops, or get very little. Just at the time when the corn needed it most a cloud came up, and a fine shower of rain came down over John Scott's field—(laughter)—not much further—(laughter)—but over the field, and the corn grew finely, and he had a fine crop. In the fall, when they were gathering it in, the neighbors said, "Why, Mr. Scott, you have fine corn. How is this, we have but nubbins?" "Oh," says he, "I have fed the Methodist preachers' horses, and the good Lord has sent a shower of rain over my corn." So he was up with them finely. (Laughter.)

That is only one case. I have noticed many cases where those families that said anything in favor of them, the Lord has blessed and prospered them, and their children have came on.

I was very much affected this morning on my way here. A young man sat by me. I saw he looked some pretty close. When we were about to part, he said to me, "Did you know James Wood?" "Oh! yes, said I, "he was one of my friends." "Well," says the young man, "I am his grandson." He was a fine looking young man, and a pious one too, I believe. So you see it follows on. God grant that we may be more than ever faithful in instilling this principle into our children's minds!

The rest of the speaker's address consisted simply in replies to questions in regard to the early members of the Church in this country, to all of which he gave ready answers, so far as he recollected. At the conclusion he was presented with a beautiful bouquet, as a token of the esteem in which he was held by the Historical Society.

CIRCULAR OF THE COMMITTEE ON CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Ministers, Members, and Friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church:—The importance of collecting and preserving all the information that can be had at the present time relating to the rise and progress of Methodism, has induced the organization of an association under the title of the "*Historical Society of the Philadelphia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.*" The object of the Society is to collect and preserve information in reference to the origin and progress of the Methodist Episcopal Church within the bounds of the Philadelphia Annual Conference and elsewhere; likewise objects of interest, such as manuscripts, pamphlets, books, medals, parchments of ordination, portraits of those who have been pioneers in the formation of our denomination, and all other objects relating to any locality and epoch in the history of Methodism. The great interest thus far manifested in the success of our organization encourages us to hope that it will receive the support of the Church, and become an efficient auxiliary in increasing the power and usefulness of Methodism.

We propose to have a Course of Lectures delivered in the Fall under the auspices of our Society, and hope to secure the services of some of the most eminent Ministers in our denomination.

This address is issued to solicit the co-operation of every member in our movement, and we believe the subject will commend itself as one not only interesting, but of much importance in every aspect in which it may be viewed.

We have a Hall, containing a Museum and Library at the Methodist Episcopal Book Building, No. 1018 Arch street, Philadelphia, where will be preserved and exhibited all the property of the Society. Already we have received many objects of great value bearing upon the history of the Church, and we hope to make additions which will form at an early day a collection alike attractive to their people and friends. Contributions made in this or any other way will be credited on the records of the Society and in the publications which may hereafter be made.

One dollar a year will constitute any person an Annual Member, with privilege to visit the Library, and free admission to the Lectures; ten dollars or more a Life Member; fifty dollars and upwards, a Life Patron.

Applications for membership, enclosing the fee, should be addressed to Rev. George W. Lybrand, No. 1018 Arch street, Philadelphia. By order of the Society.

Rev. G. W. LYBRAND,
WILLIAM C. BAKES,
Rev. J. DICKERSON,
Committee on Corespondence.
Philadelphia, June 10, 1867.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

President—Rev. William Cooper, D.D.
Vice-Presidents—Rev. B. H. Nadal, D.D., J.W. Earley, and Joseph Parrish, M. D.
Recording Secretary—W. C. Bakes, Esq.
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SPECIAL MEETING OF COMMON COUNCIL.—The Common Council of the city held a special meeting yesterday afternoon.

A resolution authorizing the laying of water pipe in Dickerson street, Thirty-seventh street, Columbia avenue, Twenty-fourth, Diamond, and other streets, was agreed to.

A resolution to discharge the Committee on Law from the further consideration of a resolution to amend the rules relative to the time of the meeting of Councils was agreed to. (The subject before them was that Councils should meet every two weeks instead of weekly.)

An ordinance making an appropriation to refund twice paid water rents and pipe laying bills was passed.

A resolution to offer for sale all properties in Philadelphia upon which five years' taxes are due was passed.

A resolution was offered directing the immediate laying of water pipe in —— street.

Mr. Billington moved to postpone. In this street there is not a house needing water pipe; while many streets needing pipe are suffering because the city have not the pipe to lay them.

Mr. Hetzell explained that the pipe was ordered to be laid three years ago, and the object of the resolution was that the order for laying it should be obeyed. The ordinance was postponed.

An ordinance directing to discharge the Committee on the propriety of taking possession of the Gas Works by the city was concurred in.

A resolution extending the hospitalities of the municipality to the School Board of Baltimore was concurred in.

Also, an ordinance approving certain contracts for school-houses in the Third, Ninth, and Twelfth Wards, and for putting heaters into the Hollingsworth School, eighth Ward.

An ordinance appropriating $1500 for the preparation of a new and complete digest of the ordinances of the city was postponed.

An ordinance to make an additional appropriation to pay for extra expenses and for the furnishing of the new Court-house was taken up. The unpaid bills amount to $6666. The bill passed.

A resolution from Select Council asking a return to them of a resolution of instruction to the Chief Engineer of the Water Department, passed last week, was passed.

The ordinance making an appropriation of $1200 for the repair of the Hunting Park was postponed.

The resolution of Select Council to change the voting place in the first division of the Twenty-third Ward was agreed to.

Also, the ordinance to appoint an additional person to clean the Court rooms.

The ordinance making an additional appropriation to the Department for Supplying the City with Water, to substitute turbines for the wheels now in use, was called up.

Mr. Evans offered a resolution that a special committee of five be appointed to investigate the alleged violation of the duties of his office by William J. Ovens, of the Seventh Ward, and whether his conduct concerning the late murder of Colonel Riddle does not warrant his impeachment by the Councils; also, that if they deem the evidence sufficient, to present articles of impeachment to this Chamber. Agreed to.

The ordinance appointing a commission to make surveys, with a view to giving the city a better supply of water, was taken up as it came from Select Council.

A motion was made to increase the proposed Commission by adding the names of General Meigs and H. B. N. Birkinbine.

Mr. Potter pointed out the importance of this measure, but argued that it would be wiser first to refer the matter to the Park Commission already in existence. The subject was then postponed until next week.

The resolution from Select Council to tender the hospitalities of the city to Mr. Johnson was next in order. A motion to lay the bill upon the table was lost by a unanimous vote.

At a call of the Chamber twenty-three gentlemen only answered to their names. To make a quorum required twenty-six. Adjourned.

RESIGNED.—Lieutenant Joseph Fuller, of the First District police, resigned from the force yesterday morning.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—The stated meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon at the Blockley Almshouse, West Philadelphia, President Erety in the chair.

The house agent reported the whole number in the house, Saturday, June 22, 1867.....2777
Same time last year.....2884

Decrease.....107
Admitted within the last two weeks.....192
Births.....14
Deaths.....37
Discharged.....159
Eloped.....44
Number of persons granted lodging.....59
Meals.....279
Total number of males in the house.....1180
Females.....1597
Total number of males and females in the insane department, less assistants.....563

The outdoor agent reported having collected for support cases, $390·50; emigrant tax, $383. The steward reported the house receipts at $21·25.

The resolution offered at the last meeting by Mr. Haines was then called up and passed, as follows:—

Resolved, That the resident physicians hereafter elected shall serve for the period of fifteen months from the time they shall commence their duties, and those already elected and acting, whose terms would expire on the 1st of October next, are continued until January 1, 1868, and the existing rules are modified to conform to this change.

FIREMEN'S PRESENTATION.—Last evening the Weccacoe Engine Company, of Camden, paid a complimentary visit to the Robert Morris Hose house, at Eighth and Lombard streets, to present to them a frame highly ornate, as an appreciation of past politeness and amenities. A band headed the Camden delegation, composed of all the members, honorary and active, who were able to turn out. A fine collation was served up. The frame is an oval. The top of it is surmounted by an eagle, from whose beak flows a scroll, bearing this inscription:—"Robert Morris Hose and Weccacoe Engine Company." Midway, at the termination of what mathematicians might call the conjugate diameter, are miniature representations of hose carringes, very well done, and as unique as well done. At the bottom of the frame are effigies of two miniature firemen clasping hands over a miniature fire-plug. The names and photographs of all the firemen are enclosed in the frame. The whole present is a gratifying evidence of the good feeling between our firemen and those of our sister State.

A FIREMEN'S AID CONVENTION, to provide relief for the sufferers by the late fire at Fox's Theatre, was held last evening, in the Hall of the Hibernia Engine Company. Mr. Joseph Barton in the chair.

The Committee appointed to wait on Mr. William E. Sinn, of the Chesnut Street Theatre, reported that that gentleman had offered the use of the theatre on Friday evening, 28th inst., for a benefit, which was accepted by the Convention. Communications were also received from the Athletic Glee Club, Mr. Frank Drew, and others, offering their services for the same object, which were referred to the Committee on Arrangements.

On motion, the Committee was increased to seven, and the Convention adjourned.

EXTRA APPROPRIATIONS.—Last evening an adjourned meeting of the delegates representing steam fire companies was held at the house of the Hibernia Engine Company. The report of the committee to prepare the memorial to Councils, urging an appropriation of $3000, instead of $2000, to steam fire companies, stated that the document had been presented and referred to the Committee on Trusts and Fire. Several delegates urged the importance of firemen calling upon the members of Councils, and thus securing the passage of the ordinance before the adjournment. The Convention then adjourned to meet at the call of the Committee.

COMPLETED.—The survey of the land on the north bank of the rear channel at League Island has been completed, and will be submitted to Councils. It embraces the names of owners, and the quantity of land held by each which is to be ceded to the Government.

THE BUILDING INSPECTORS' OFFICE. — The total receipts at the Building Inspectors' Office for the year ending June 31 were $10,590·78; expenditures in the same period, $7289; balance, $3301·78. It is only within a few years that the receipts have exceeded the expenditures.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—*Jack and Gil* is as attractive as ever. Mr. G. L. Fox as the "Clown" and C. K. Fox as "Pantaloon" are excellent, and their comicalities excite merry peals of laughter.

On Friday night benefit of Mr. G. L. Fox.

Saturday afternoon, grand *Jack and Gil* matinee. The gross receipts to be donated in aid of the sufferers by the late catastrophe at the American Theatre.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Joseph Jefferson appears in *Mazeppa* and "Golightly" for the last time this evening. To-morrow (Wednesday) night, Mr. Jefferson will assume his great *role* of "Peter Pangloss, Legum Doctoris, and Artium Societatis Socia."

On Thursday evening *Our American Cousin* will be played.

THE NEW PLAY AT THE WALNUT.—The distribution of the characters in the production of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* at the Walnut Street Theatre will be very fine, comprising the distinguished actress and vocalist, Mrs. W. Gomersal, who will make her first appearance in Philadelphia, as will also young Clara Fisher and Miss E. Johnson, and the following favorites will be included—Susan Denin, Annie Graham, Mrs. Chapman, Mr. Frank Mordaunt, James Taylor, Maurice Neville. The comic parts will be in the hands of W. Gomersal, Fawcett, Chapman, Bailey, and Johnson.

THE CHESNUT.—On Friday night next the benefit for the relief the families and firemen who suffered by the late calamity at the burning of the American Theatre, will take place at the Chesnut Street Theatre. Miss Cecile Rush and a large company of ladies and gentlemen have volunteered, and the entertainment will be of a choice and entertaining character.

GRATIFYING.—A lady, whose husband was killed by the recent explosion in Sansom street, and who is blessed with a progeny numbering eight, has been the recipient of charity to the extent of nearly one thousand dollars, which she has judiciously invested in various ways. A single company gave her a share of a collection amounting to $94, which the poor lady says was more money than she had ever owned at one time before. It is thus that Providence sometimes sends us "blessings in disguise."

AT CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S the *Black Cupids, Siamese Twins,* and *Italian Airs at the Academy* still prove attractive. This is the last week of the season at the "Family Resort."

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE
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AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.
If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best R ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO.,
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3 12 6m Nos 2128 and 2126 CHESNUT Street

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....4·29 MOON RISES.....morn.
SUN SETS.....7·35 HIGH WATER.....7·13

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD,
CHARLES WHEELER,
} MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS

FOR AMERICA.

Propontis	Liverpool	Philada	June 1
W Metropolis	Southampton	New York	June 5
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	June 7
Melita	Liverpool	Philada	June 8
Wm. Penn	London	New York	June 8
Union	Southampton	New York	June 11
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	June 11
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	June 12
Hammonia	Southampton	New York	June 12
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	June 12
Fulton	Havre	New York	June 12
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 13
Delaware	Liverpool	Philada	June 15
Russia	Liverpool	New York	June 15
City of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	June 15
Teutonia	Hamburg	New York	June 15

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	June 26
Persia	New York	Liverpool	June 26
Paris	New York	Liverpool	June 26
Weser	New York	Bremen	June 27
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	June 29
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	July 3

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Eagle	New York	Havana	June 27
J. W. Vernan	Philada	Charleston	June 29
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	June 29
Tioga	N. Orleans	Philadelphia	June 29
G. Washington	New York	New Orleans	June 29
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	July 1
R. Hudson	Philada	Havana	July 2
State of Union	Philada	New Orleans	July 2
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July 5
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	July 16

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Minnie Kinnie, Parsons, Providence, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr R. Leech, Pillsbury, Portland, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Northern Light, Ireland, Providence, do.
Schr J. C. Henry, Dilks, Nantucket, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Elites and Rebecca, Price, Fall River, do.
Schr B. H. Jones, Davis, Providence, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr Eva Belle, Barrett, Fall River, do.
Schr D. Williams, Corson, Boston. J. R. White & Son.
Schr Moonlight, Berry, Providence, do.
Schr Restless, Baxter, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr M. M. Freeman, Howes, Boston, Mammoth Vein Consolidated Coal Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 42, Rodan, New Haven, do.
Schr P. Hudson, Hudson, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Reppliер.
Schr Mary A. Tyler, Tyler, Providence, Tyler & Co.
Schr F. Nickerson, Kelly, Boston, do.
Schr H. A. Weeks, Hickman, Old Cambridge, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr J. C. Patterson, Whittaker, Cambridge College, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr W. H. Jenkins, Seaman, East Haven, Powers & Weightman.
Schr A. H. Brown, Brown, Dighton, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr M. R. Hickman, Hickman, New London, do.
Schr J. J. Little, Little, Providence, Hammett & Neal.
Schr Elvie Davis (new, 202 tons), Wheaton, Roxbury, J. R. Tomlinson.
Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenburg, Providence, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr N. E. Clark, Clark, Boston, Street & Co.
Schr Home, Bunting, Petersburg, A. Kerr & Bro.
Schr F. Edwards, Boice, Boston, Sawyer & Co.
Schr J. P. McDevitt, McDevitt, Bridgeport, Captain.
Schr P. M. Wheaton, Ireland, Boston, Captain.
Str H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Decatur, Fenton, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.
Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Clyde, Duncan, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Chase, Harding, 48 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Brig Marie Charlotte, Galjen, 2 days from New York, in ballast to P. Wright & Sons.
Br. brig Idella, Jackson, 9 days from Cardenas, with sugar and molasses to order.
Port. schr Carlos Primeiro, Mesquita, 51 days from Oporto, with wine, salt, etc, to Jose de Bessa Guimeraine.
Schr Sarah, Cobb, 3 days from New York, with salt to W. Bumm & Son.
Schr Lucy, Townsend, 1 day from Brandywine, with corn meal to R. M. Lea & Co.
Schr W. H. Jenkins, Seaman, from New York.
Schr Moonlight, Berry, from New York.
Schr B. H. Jones, Davis, from New York.
Schr M. A. Tyler, Tyler, from New York.
Schr M. R. Hickman, Hickman, from Breakwater.
Schr E. Davis (new), Wheaton, from Smyrna.
Schr A. H. Brown, Pierce, from Dighton.
Schr A. Falkenberg, Tirrell, from Horton's Point.
Schr P. M. Wheaton, Ireland, from Boston.
Schr Mary Riley, Riley, from Boston.
Schr Restless, Baxter, from Boston.
Schr F. Nickerson, Kelly, from Boston.
Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenburg, from Boston.
Schr M. P. Hudson, Hudson, from Boston.
Schr Eva Belle, Barrett, from Providence.
Schr Eliza and Rebecca, Price, from Providence.
Schr Elites, Lippincott, Ireland, from Providence.
Schr J. C. Patterson, Whittaker, from Providence.
Schr N. E. Clark, Clark, from Providence.
Schr D. Williams, Corson, from Salem.
Schr J. P. McDevitt, McDevitt, from New Haven.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Fanny, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Arnold Boninger, Steenken, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Ship L. B. Gilchrist, Watts, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 8th inst.
Ship R. H.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

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TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1867.

Sheridan's "Insubordination."

The New York *Times*, which hesitates to attack no man who opposes Andrew Johnson, stigmatizes General Sheridan's recent letter to General Grant as displaying insubordination. We see no insubordination about it. On the contrary, the letter was directly called forth by the President's telegram requesting General Sheridan to extend the time for registration in Louisiana until August 1, "unless he had some good reasons for the contrary," and ordering him "to report progress," etc. Under these circumstances it would have been insubordination for the General *not* to have replied, and candor and a regard for the truth compelled him to report the facts as they existed, just as he did in the New Orleans massacre business, and not as the President would have had him reply. This General Sheridan did in the honest, straightforward language of the soldier. It is the trenchant truthfulness of his reply that constitutes its insubordination. Sheridan reports that he has closed registration in Louisiana because he has been two and a half months at it; that there are no more to register; and that he does not conceive it to be his duty to put the Government to the expense of keeping up the boards of registration "*to suit new issues coming in at the eleventh hour.*" That's it exactly. Sheridan has executed the law, as he was bound to do, and he now very justly objects to putting the nation to the expense of executing pettifogger Stanbery's *opinions*, which, he truly says, open "*a broad macadamized road for perjury and fraud to travel on.*"

This is Sheridan's fault, in the judgment of the *Times*. He has spoken the truth, boldly and powerfully. His words cut like a sabre stroke. He is an honest soldier, who does not mince matters, but speaks in a language that the people can understand. Of course such a style of proceeding does not suit the *Times*. It is diametrically opposed to the *Times'* style of doing things. But the people, as in the case of the New Orleans massacre, will cling to the words of the honest soldier. His statements bear the impress of truth, and they coincide with the convictions of the masses.

The President and his followers are feeling their way towards the removal of General Sheridan. They have never forgiven him for his action in the exposure of the true character of the New Orleans massacre. They would have removed him then, had they dared to. He has now committed a similar fault. The only thing that stands in the way of his removal now, is that rising popular sentiment which is fast fixing upon General Sheridan as a man who joins to the most splendid military abilities the highest qualities of statesmanship—one who appreciates the true situation of the country, and has faith in those great principles which must finally bring us triumphantly through all our perils.

It only requires a little persecution from "the powers that to be" to make such a man the popular leader in a movement that will sweep the country from one end to the other, as the autumnal fires sweep the prairies, and carry dismay to the ranks of the conservatives and reactionists, such as Sheridan and his brave comrades carried to the Rebel cohorts in the Shenandoah valley, or about Five Forks at the fall of Richmond!

The Rendering Unto Cæsar.

In Great Britain, by a special custom authorized by law, the authority of the civil law and the canon law is kept distinct. The proper sphere of each is prescribed by statute, and no decision before an ecclesiastical tribunal has any weight on a judicial trial. In our own land, where liberty of conscience is guaranteed, we have no ecclesiastical courts, and the province of the religious authorities is not as clearly separated from the secular as we should desire. There seems to be a continual tendency on the part of certain denominations to encroach on the individual rights of their members, and issue rules to guide them in matters purely personal, and certainly far beyond the authorized jurisdiction of the Church. We have been led to these remarks by a despatch narrating the proceedings of the Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association now sitting at Montreal. This despatch informs us that that body has disapproved of the playing of billiards, and vigorously denounced the engaging in the game.

In the proceedings yesterday the Rev. Mr. Burnell stated, with great eagerness, that the Chicago Association allowed no games whatever in its rooms, but worked in sympathy with the churches. The Convention actually adopted, we are informed, a resolution denouncing, in no measured terms, the innocent game of billiards—a game which in itself consists in knocking balls around with the end of a stick. Now, in making such a decision, we cannot but think that the Convention forgot the words of our Lord, when He told the Pharisees to render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's. In endeavoring to prescribe what games shall be Christian and what profane, we think that the body has gone utterly beyond all justifiable boundaries, and has interfered in a matter with which they have nothing to do. The game of billiards in itself is certainly as blameless an amusement as any we know of. If a condemnation of any system of betting had been made, we could understand the application of the prohibition, but the opposition is based on the principle that the time of the players might be better employed. Well, if that is to be the criterion, why did not the Convention proscribe chess, and chequers, and dominoes? Time employed in playing any of them might be better employed. A study of Doddridge, or Paley, or Butler is certainly more edifying than any of these games. Yet we hardly think that Young Men's Christian Associations would have dared to have interdicted them. The true maxim is, that any recreation not sinful is as allowable to members of the Church as to the rest of the world. The old story of the sad consequences to John of "having all work and no play," is too well known to need repetition. We think, therefore, that billiards and chess, and every other game which pleasantly passes time, without crime being attached, is not only lawful but necessary. Time spent in recreation is no waste; and if such a doctrine was to be laid down by the divines of the present day, the Church would grow too sombre for the young, and would drive away from herself all who have a good supply of animal spirits. We recommend to the Convention to let Cæsar take care of his own things, and leave all harmless games to such as desire to enjoy them. There is too much of the Puritan and the Pharisee in the action of the Convention.

Public Opinion in Great Britain.

The London *Times*, which aims to express the dominant public sentiment of Great Britain, savagely attacks the House of Lords, declaring it to be "the most indolent and most useless assembly in the world." The *Times* declares that the debates of this body are pointless and uninteresting; that but few of its members can attend its sessions; and that frequently important business is transacted with *only three* members present. Measures should be taken, the *Times* thinks, if it be not too late, for the resuscitation of the body, which is in danger of committing suicide.

The recent reformatory measures which have passed the House of Commons, the *Times* says, comprise the substance of a political revolution greater even than that of 1832. The aspect of every question has been changed by it, and the transference of power effected by the Reform bill calls for a revision and remodelling of the whole English system.

These are significant avowals to be made by the leading organ of public opinion in Great Britain, and show how the doctrines of political reform are gaining strength and influence among all classes of English society.

Schools of the American Missionary Association.—The schools sustained at the South by the American Missionary Association are very highly spoken of by candid and intelligent observers, and the progress of the freed people in acquiring the rudiments of useful knowledge is very satisfactory. This Association has for many years (from a period long before the war) been the devoted friend of the colored people, and its success with them now might reasonably have been expected.

The Georgia Gold Mines.—The gold deposits of Georgia are again attracting considerable attention. These are among the oldest mines in our country, and were worked with profit, though in a rude way, before the war. Stamp mills and extensive machinery for the reduction of the ores are now being introduced by Northern capitalists, and the production of gold is expected to be largely increased.

It is a little curious that at this time, in nearly all the large cities of the country, the aqueduct question is up in serious form, and new or additional machinery is required to furnish and distribute the needed supply of water. This is true not only of our own city, but also of New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Brooklyn, and, we think, of several other cities. Reservoirs and engines are the principal things upon which experiments are now making, or which require reinforcement. The wisest policy henceforth will be the most liberal and long-sighted, since the days of doubt with regard either to the practicability or financial success of city water-works were over scores of years ago.

The yachting fever, as our exchanges show, has been lately making fearful ravages among the newspaper reporters. The columns supplied by that ingenious and industrious class give startling testimony of the extent of the malady. Sailor phrases, boating slang, club gossip, all prevail, and a nautical language composed of such expressions as "luff, you lubber, luff!" and "take a reef in the stove-pipe," with plentiful allusions to "her going in stays" and "showing her fore-foot," declare at once the gallantry and the professional experience of the reporter.

The Austrian Government is wavering in its Eastern policy. In general, it sides with England in disapproving the reform measures advocated by Russia and her allies, Prussia, France, and Italy, but more than once it has given a reluctant adhesion to the proceedings of these four powers. Thus we learn by a cable despatch dated yesterday, that it has now joined Russia and the other powers in urging upon the Turkish Government an investigation of the troubles in Candia.

The City of Washington, including General Grant, is said to be in a ferment over Sheridan's letter. It is reported that General Grant is not pleased at the publication of his subordinate's manly and well-considered remonstrance against the President's ruinous policy, though why he should care it is not easy to see. The country has no disposition to saddle him with the responsibility of that policy.

The November Meteors.—The *Athenæum* says that Professor Adams has determined, by elaborate calculation, that the periodic time of the November meteors is 33·25 years. In a communication to the Royal Astronomical Society he remarks: "It appears probable that the great comet of 1862 is part of the same current of matter as that to which the August meteors belong."

THE DICKENS CONTROVERSY.

The importance of an international copyright law has lately received memorable illustration from a sharp and unpleasant controversy between certain American publishing firms about the reprinting of Mr. Charles Dickens' novels. The quarrel seems to have sprung out of a letter from the author to Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, in which appears this sentence:—"In America the occupation of my life for thirty years is, unless it bears your imprint, utterly worthless and profitless to me." Messrs. Peterson & Brothers, of Philadelphia, reply to this statement that Mr. Dickens has received at various times from Harper & Brothers £3000 for advance sheets of five of his novels; that they have purchased from the Harpers the stereotype plates and good-will of those editions, and have also bought of Carey, Lea & Blanchard, Stringer & Townsend, and other firms, the plates of several earlier works; and that, consequently, they are by the customs and courtesy of the trade "the only authorized publishers in America of the works of Charles Dickens." In view of these facts Mr. Dickens' letter is characterized as "ungeneerous if not dishonest." We do not think the letter very pleasant in tone, or very happily expressed; but dishonest it certainly is not, inasmuch as the writer expressly alludes to the transaction with the Harpers, and generous there is no reason why it should be. Mr. Dickens' meaning is plain enough: it is that Ticknor & Fields are the only publishers who pay him a share of the profits on the sale of his works in America. If he has received certain sums from other houses, it is not in recognition of his rights as an author, but as an equivalent for a certain specified service, that is to say, for his furnishing a copy of his books to them sooner than to anybody else. The Boston firm say in effect to Mr. Dickens:—"We make money off the product of your brain, and it is only honest that you should have a part of it." The Petersons say:—"Somebody is sure to take your book; let us take it first and we will give you so many dollars." To pretend that a payment like this is in the nature of a copyright, and that Mr. Dickens, having sold the advance sheets of a book to one house, has no right to consent to its subsequent publication by another, is simply absurd.

So much for the author's share in the controversy. As between the Messrs. Peterson and Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, the quarrel resolves itself into this:—What is the courtesy of the trade, and how far is that courtesy a binding rule? There is a sort of tacit understanding among publishers that when one firm has bought advance sheets of a foreign book, no other firm shall reprint it; and that the publishing house which first introduces an English author to the American public, and, so to speak, makes his popularity in this country, shall have the exclusive privilege of printing that author's later works. But no "rights" to separate works acquired under that flimsy "courtesy of the trade" have ever been held to debar a firm from manufacturing a complete edition of the writings of a popular standard author; and it would be a public misfortune if any such understanding should obtain general acceptance.

In point of fact, however, the courtesy of the trade has no foundation in equity or politeness; it is nothing more than the law of retaliation. As a rule it is only observed between those who are afraid of each other. A says to B, "If you interfere with my Dickens, I will run foul of your Thackeray; let me devour my prey in peace, and you may devour yours." So with the books of second and third-rate authors some such compact as this, some tacit partition treaty, has usually been kept. When very popular writers were in question, and there was a lively competition for the spoils, it has never been kept at all. Neither Dickens, nor Thackeray, nor Bulwer, nor Macaulay, nor any other great light of English literature, has ever been recognized as the property of any particular American publisher. Ticknor & Fields have been looked upon as the sole legitimate reprinters of Tennyson, not because they were first in the field, but because they paid a part of their profits to the author. That gives them a right in equity over those who pay nothing, though it may not in law nor in the muddle known as the "courtesy code."

It would be better for all parties if that code were swept from existence, and the honest plan of paying a percentage to the author were adopted in its stead. Then we should have no more disputes about "authorized" editions, no more scrambling to push books hastily printed, carelessly bound, and half corrected into the market; and if the number of English reprints were in consequence considerably reduced, we are by no means sure that the public would suffer from the reduction.—*N. Y. Tribune of this morning.*

THE STANWIX HALL TRAGEDY.

Presentment of the Grand Jury—General George W. Cole Indicted for Murder in the First Degree.

Albany, June 24.—The Grand Jury of Albany county came into court this morning, when, after the usual formulas, they presented the following indictment of General George W. Cole, in connection with the homicide of L. Harris Hiscock:—

In the Court of Sessions of the county of Albany, of June term, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

City and County of Albany, ss.—The jurors for the people of the State of New York, in and for the body of the city and county of Albany, being then and there sworn and charged upon their oath—

Present that George W. Cole, late of the city of Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, on the 4th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the city and county of Albany aforesaid, with force of arms, on and upon one L. Harris Hiscock, in the face of the people of the State of New York then and there being, wilfully, feloniously, and of malice aforethought, did make an assault; and that the said George W. Cole, with a certain pistol, then and there charged and loaded with gunpowder and one leaden bullet, which said pistol the said George W. Cole in his right hand then and there had and held to, at, against, and upon the said L. Harris Hiscock, then and there wilfully, feloniously, and of malice aforethought, did shoot off and discharge; and that the said George W. Cole, with the leaden bullet aforesaid, out of the pistol aforesaid, then and there, by force of the gunpowder aforesaid, shot off, sent, and discharged, as aforesaid, the said George W. Cole in and upon the head of him, the said L. Harris Hiscock, then and there feloniously, wilfully, and of malice aforethought, did strike, penetrate, and wound, giving to him, the said L. Harris Hiscock, then and there, with the leaden bullet aforesaid, discharged, sent forth, and shot out of the pistol aforesaid by the said George W. Cole, in and upon the head of him, one mortal wound of the breadth of one inch, and of the depth of six inches, of which mortal wound he, the said L. Harris Hiscock, at the city and county of Albany aforesaid, did languish and languishing did live for a few minutes, and the said 4th day of June, aforesaid, at the city and county of Albany, aforesaid, of the said mortal wound did die,

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that he, the said George W. Cole, the said L. Harris Hiscock, in the manner and form and by the means aforesaid, at the city and county aforesaid, and on the day aforesaid, in the year aforesaid, wilfully, feloniously, and of malice aforethought, did kill and murder, against the form of the statute in such cases made and provided and against the peace of the people of the State of New York and their dignity.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid do further present that the said George W. Cole, late of the city of Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, as aforesaid, on the 4th day of June, 1867, at the city and county of Albany aforesaid, with force and arms in and upon one L. Harris Hiscock, in the peace of the people of the State of New York, being then and there, wilfully feloniously, premeditatedly, and of his malice aforethought, did make an assault, and that the said George W. Cole with a certain pistol then and there charged and loaded with gunpowder, and one leaden bullet, which said pistol the said George W. Cole in his right hand then and there had and held to, at, against, and upon the said L. Harris Hiscock, then and there, wilfully, feloniously, deliberately, premeditatedly, and of his malice aforethought, did shoot off and discharge, and that the said George W. Cole, with the leaden bullet aforesaid, out of the pistol aforesaid, then and there, by the force of the gunpowder, shot off, sent forth, and discharged, as aforesaid, in and upon the head of the said L. Harris Hiscock then and there, wilfully, feloniously, deliberately, premeditatedly, and of his malice aforethought, did strike, penetrate, and wound, giving to him, the said L. Harris Hiscock, then and there, with the leaden bullet aforesaid, so as aforesaid discharged, sent forth and shot out of the pistol aforesaid by the said George W. Cole, in and upon the head of the said L. Harris Hiscock, one mortal wound of the breadth of one inch and of the depth of six inches, of which said mortal wound the said L. Harris Hiscock, at the city and county of Albany aforesaid, did languish, and languishing did live for a few minutes, and on the day aforesaid, at the city and county of Albany aforesaid, and of the said mortal wound did die.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that he, the said George W. Cole, the said L. Harris Hiscock, in the manner and form and by the means aforesaid, at the city and county of Albany aforesaid, and on the day aforesaid, in the year aforesaid, wilfully, feloniously, and of malice aforethought, did kill and murder, against the form of the statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New York and their dignity.

HENRY SMITH, District Attorney.

The evidence before the Grand Jury, who have been taking testimony in secret session since the 12th inst., still remains in the possession of the District Attorney, who probably will not make it public before the trial, which is expected to come off at the next term of Oyer and Terminer in November.—*N. Y. Herald.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REFRIGERATOR BAZAAR.—B. S. HARRIS & CO. have, in addition to a fine assortment of Refrigerators of best quality, three new patents, viz.:—Harris' Patent, Rees & Tevis' Patent, and Wright's Patent Ice-Water Refrigerator; all warranted to preserve meat, etc. etc., dry and sweet, and to be more economical in ice than any other Refrigerators.
B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 149 North Ninth street, near Race.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

PHILADELPHIA AND READING R. R.
FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TICKETS
Will be sold at reduced rates between all stations on the Reading Railroad and branches, good from
SATURDAY, June 29,
to
MONDAY, July 8, 1867. 6 24 17

SANITARIUM FOR INEBRIATES AT MEDIA, NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PATIENTS.
Apply to Joseph Parrish, M. D., on the premises, or at the office, No. 300 Arch street, Philadelphia, from 9 to 10 A. M. daily. 6 22 6t*

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
Philadelphia, May 28, 1867.
A General Meeting of the Stockholders of The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of June next, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration and deciding upon amendments of the Third and Fifth of the Articles of Association of the said Bank.
By order of the Board of Directors.
5 28 tJ29 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS. June 1, 1867.
Proposals will be received at this office, No. 20 S. SEVENTH Street, until noon of the 1st day of July, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works of the Stock in the Germantown, Richmond, Manyunk, and Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Companies, to be used as investments for the Sinking Fund of said Companies.
6 4 1m BENJAMIN S. RILEY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE EXHIBITION OF Manly Art of self-defense, advertised to take place at National Guards' Hall, Thursday evening, June 27, will not take place, as the Hall was not engaged for any such exhibition.
J. W. FRITZ,
1t* Janitor National Guards' Hall.

GEORGE W. FORD, DOCK STREET, one door below Third, collects Bounty, Pension, Ration Money, and all claims against the Government. For a speedy settlement, call on Mr. FORD, who is well versed with all the details of the business. 6 12 1m

THE EXCURSION OF NORTH CITY MISSION of the M. E. Church is POSTPONED until further notice, on account of the weather. Due notice will be given. 1t*

IN NATURE'S MEDICINE CHEST, the Earth, there is no specific superior to the water of the Seltzer Spring. TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT is an improvement upon that world-renowned remedy for indigestion, biliousness, and constipation. It is at once mild, thorough, and infallible. 6 25 tuths3t4p
NO DRUG STORE IS WITHOUT IT.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Abscesses of many years' standing have yielded under a short course of these antiseptic and detergent medicines. The Ointment cleanses the sore of all irritating purulent matter, and imbues the fibres and tissues with new life and vigor, while the Pills, purifying the blood, neutralize the noxious humors and expel them from the system. In skin diseases of whatever character, tumors, old sores, ulcerated legs, etc., the action of these remedies is safe and certain.
Sold by all Druggists. 6 25 tuths6t

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE softens and smooths the skin; imparts beauty and brightness to the complexion. Is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a Toilet Soap. Order of your druggist. 5 25 4p1f

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright Pianos," with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame,
FOR SALE ONLY BY
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

STECK & CO. PIANOS,
HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,
AND
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.
These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at
J. E. GOULD'S,
5 25 stuthtf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29 1m UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

ITCH! TETTER!
AND ALL
SKIN DISEASES.
ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes
In from 12 to 48 Hours!
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
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Don't be alarmed if you have the ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH,
OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.
It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.
Sold by all best Druggists 3 2 stuth4p

FILTERERS! FILTERERS! FILTERERS!
PATENT REVERSIBLE FILTERERS.
This Filter cleanses itself without being taken apart. The best Filter now in use.
6 25 3t* No. 18 N. FIFTH Street.

PICTORIAL PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, Double Number for July—40 Quarto Pages—70 Illustrations.—Hon S. P. Chase; H. Carswell; Prince of Wales; Mrs. H. B. Stowe; Madame Le Vert; Men, Monkeys, and Gorillas; Ethnology, Physiognomy; Psychology, Oratory, Quaker Courtship, etc. New volume, $3 a year; 30 cents a number. S. R. WELLS, Editor, New York.
J. L. CAPEN,
6 22 3t No. 722 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REfreshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m4p*

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO PROPRIETORS OF HOTELS AND STEAMBOAT COMPANIES.
The undersigned beg leave to inform Proprietors of Hotels, Restaurants, and Steamboat Companies that they are now better prepared than ever to supply them with FIRST QUALITY HARD METAL, SILVER SOLDERED, TRIPLE-PLATED TABLE WARE, viz.:—Forks and Spoons (heavy stock), Dinner and Tea Castors, Sugars, Creams, Bread and Cake Baskets, Pickle Jars, Side Dishes (all sizes), Syrup Cups, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Knives (plated or unplated), and in fact everything required to furnish tables in the most complete manner.
These goods are all of our own manufacture and plate, bearing our stamp, and warranted in every respect to be as represented.
Our facilities for getting out goods in the shortest possible space of time are unsurpassed. Having furnished some of the largest Hotels and Steamboats in the country, we refer to them with pride, and our Ware can be examined and seen in daily use at the
La Pierre House, Philadelphia.
Ashland House, Philadelphia.
St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburg.
United States Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.
National Hotel, Washington.
Steamer Great Republic, St. Louis and New Orleans trade.
Steamship Tioga, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, etc. etc.
MEAD & CO.,
Manufacturers of Silver-Plated Ware and Furnishers of Hotels and Steamers,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
4 4 3m rp] SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR.

1028 CHESNUT.
I. J. TAYLOR,
JEWELLER.
The attention of the public is invited to my Stock, comprising
FINE WATCHES,
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SILVER-WARE,
ELEGANT JEWELRY,
CLOCKS,
MUSIC BOXES,
And all articles appertaining to the trade offered at reduced prices.
WATCHES REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
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FIREWORKS.
Hadfield's Great Fireworks.
EXHIBITION PIECES,
COLORED FIRES,
ROMAN CANDLES,
BENGOLAS, SKY ROCKETS,
VERTICAL WHEELS,
TORPEDOS, FIRE CRACKERS, ETC.
To be had in every variety, Wholesale and Retail, of
HAINES & LEEDS,
MANUFACTURERS OF CHOICE FINE CONFECTIONS,
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FIREWORKS.
A large and varied assortment of Small Works for dealers. Also, Brilliant Colored and Elegant Exhibition pieces.
PASSION FLOWERS, SUN PIECES,
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FOURTH OF JULYS, DIAMOND STARS,
JEWEL CROSS, THUNDER WHEELS,
VOLCANOES, BATTERIES, ETC.
For sale by
JOSEPH E. SMILEY,
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PRESERVED PRAIRIE GAME AND MEATS.
FRESH INVOICE JUST RECEIVED.
COMPRISING
Grouse, Pigeon, Duck, Snipe, Wild Pigeon, Wild Duck, Teal Duck, Venison, Sweet Breads, Ducks with Olives, Plover, Chicken, Turkey (wild), Capon with Jelly, Sausage with truffle, Pheasant, Partridge, English Hare, Quail, etc.
Prepared as Pattes, Roasted, Broiled, Papillote, and Compote.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
9 14 tuths4p] PHILADELPHIA.

NEW
SMOKED AND SPICED
SALMON,
THE FIRST OF THE SEASON,
JUST RECEIVED BY
THOMPSON BLACK & SON,
BROAD AND CHESNUT STREETS,
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NEW
SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA,
THE FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED,
Emperor and other fine chops OOLONGS.
New crop YeUNG HYSON and GUNPOWDER and genuine CHULAN TEA.
For sale by the package or retail, at
JAMES R. WEBB'S,
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GARFIELD'S
SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR
Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,
PAUL & FERGUSON,
4 19 3m8 NO. 18 NORTH WATER ST.

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 3m4p*

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.
The Public are invited to examine our extensive assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, for Spring and Summer Wear, just made of fresh materials, and in the latest and most approved styles.
Clothing made to order for Gents and Boys in the most artistic manner, and reasonable prices.
The best Cutters and Workmen employed.
Our Stock of Ready-made Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and Reliable. 5 16 17 3 4p

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S. E. CORNER SECOND AND MARKET STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.
DEPARTMENT FOR CUSTOM WORK.
AGENTS FOR OILED CLOTHING.
5 30 thstf
EDWARDS & LAWRENCE.

JOHN C. ARRISON,
Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia,
would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his superior assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods;
Also, to his
Improved Pattern Shirt;
the material, workmanship and finish cannot be surpassed by any in the Market. [1 22 rp]

JULY COUPONS
WANTED.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
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NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
DIRECTORS.
Joseph T. Bailey, William Ervien,
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Samuel A. Bispham, Wm. H. Rhawn.
Edward B. Orne,
WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 11] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank.*

GOLD COUPONS
DUE JULY 1,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
6 21 20t NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

QUEEN VICTORIA.—THERE HAS BEEN added to the Exhibition of the EXQUISITE MINIATURE OF QUEEN VICTORIA, presented by her Majesty to GEORGE PEABODY, ESQ., a large group of Portraits of the TRUSTEES OF THE PEABODY EDUCATION FUND, just completed.
The whole will shortly be closed.
EARLES' GALLERIES,
6 19 6t No. 816 CHESNUT Street.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

ELLICOTT CITY, Md., April 19, 1867.
COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
737 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—Desiring to do an act of justice to Dr. Colton, the founder of your association, and *the originator* of the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas for the painless extraction of teeth, I give you my experience with its use. You extracted four jaw teeth for me without the slightest pain or unpleasant after-symptoms. I took two doses of the gas at one sitting (without leaving the chair), for the purpose of ascertaining if so large a quantity would give rise to unpleasant symptoms. The effect was altogether very agreeable. I felt as if I had enjoyed a refreshing sleep.

For my wife you extracted two jaw teeth. She was at the time in very delicate health, and suffering from great debility and nervous prostration. She experienced no pain, and no unpleasant symptoms followed the administration of the gas.

I have sent over a hundred persons to you, and in no case has there been pain or unpleasant results. In one or two instances, where persons have gone to other parties, unpleasant symptoms followed. This was probably attributable to inexperience in the manufacture and administration of the gas. During the late war I had large experience in the use of chloroform, ether, etc. There is always more or less danger attending the use of these agents, and their administration is frequently followed by nausea and nervous prostration.

The Nitrous Oxide Gas, as *made and administered by you*, is entirely devoid of all danger, even to the most delicate female, and is pleasant and efficient.

Very respectfully,
P. BURNS, M. D.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

COMMENCEMENT.—At 10 o'clock on Thursday morning next the Commencement of the University of Pennsylvania will take place at the Horticultural Hall. The following is the programme:—

1. Greek Salutatory Oration. By John W. Wright.
2. English Oration, Advance and Progress of Science. By Charles Shaffner.
3. History of Cities. By Robert Frazier.
4. Let There be Light. By Edward F. Pugh.
5. Unspoken Thoughts. By Herman C. Duncan.
6. Fate of the Knights Templar. By Archie Ritchie
7. Conferring of Degrees upon Batchelors of Arts from the Graduating Class, and Masters of Arts from the class of 1861, students of three years' standing.
8. Master's Oration. By Frank Castle.
9. Valedictory Oration. By Gerald F. Dale.

An orchestra will be in attendance and discourse appropriate music. Everything that will tend to make the exercises interesting has been secured, and those who desire to enjoy a rich intellectual entertainment, as well as hear the sweet strains of music, could not spend as short a time more profitably than by gracing the occasion with their presence. Besides, an opportunity will be offered to see the new Hall, which is without doubt one of the finest in the country. The community at large should overflow the Hall at the Commencement of this time-honored institution, and show by their presence that they are interested in its welfare.

THE WRECK OF THE NEW IRONSIDES—WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH IT.—All that remains of this famous iron-clad—the pride of the "Quaker City"—can be detected only by the blackened bow which rises just above the water in the Delaware, where she sank. Its iron walls, so formidable against the guns of Sumter hurled forth their iron storm in vain—now an inglorious resting place in a muddy bed. The ruined hull of the New Ironsides—after the fire of last winter, with some remains of its iron masts and iron sides, was an object which could be seen for some distance away from her resting place off League Island; but gradually she has gone down in the mud until the waters of the Delaware have almost hid her from view. A disposition of the iron hull has at last been effected. Mr. Thompson, of New York, having purchased the remains of the Government for $45,000, will soon commence to raise the hull. To do this the labors of submarine workmen will be called into requisition, and the iron, as it is raised, will be forwarded to New York and remanipulated by the owner into massive iron targets for the use of the United States.

A BENEFACTOR.—One and all who have been placed under Dr. Colton's treatment express the utmost confidence in his skill, and in the practicability of his great art. That which was excruciating and painful—for all know what twinges, and aches, and hours of misery attended the old mode of extracting ivory offenders—has become a pleasant and painless operation. The use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, of which Dr. Colton is *the originator*, has become one of the most useful and important benefactions to the people. More than *twenty thousand* in this city—an army of people who testify to its refreshing powers—have taken this Gas, and endured in blissful ignorance the extraction of a refractory tooth which has been a constant source of misery. Dr. Colton's rooms are at No. 737 Walnut street.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A little fellow named Harry Rutter was passing by a dwelling just completed at Twentieth and Jefferson streets, when he was struck by a basket of chips which some one had either thrown or carelessly dropped from a second story window, and very seriously injured. He was taken to the residence of his parents, No. 1603 Walter street. Last evening Mr. Charles McKee was arrested for throwing or dropping the basket, and held for a further hearing by Alderman Fitch.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT.—At Concert Hall there will be given, on Thursday evening next, a grand complimentary concert to Mr. Ira D. Cliff, which promises one of the best musical treats of the season. Madame M. L. Brown, the Misses Purnell, Mr. J. H. Teagle, and the Hannibal Brass Band have kindly volunteered their services. The programme is replete with choice selections from the works of musical celebrities.

KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—On complaint being lodged by a number of order-loving citizens, Robert Squibb was taken into custody for keeping a disorderly house at No. 1080 Frankford road. Pauline Bowers, Emma Whiteman, Charles Dean, and Andrew J. Squibb were arrested for being inmates of the same. The keeper was held in $800 bail to answer at Court, while each of the others were bound over to keep the peace, and fined.

A STABBING CASE.—Before Recorder Eneu to-day, Patrick Ward had a hearing. He was charged with cutting Florence McCarty with a knife in the hand, in Front street, near Mead alley, last Friday evening. A general fight was going on, and it is alleged that Ward cut in during progress. Ward was arrested by Constable R. R. Smith. He was held in $2,500 bail for his appearance at Court.

WOULD-BE SOLDIERS.—Patrick Daly, Patrick Curran, Annie Tilles, and Annie Lynch, having taken too much of the ardent, became hilarious and formed into a squad of soldiers, having for arms umbrellas, with which they pounded every thing and everybody in their way. They were arrested at Fifth and Parrish streets, and held in $400 bail each to keep the peace, by Alderman Shoemaker.

AN ASSAULT.—William Binder was at his residence, on Twenty-third street, near Callowhill street, when Hugh Wiley, a shoemaker, came in and presented a bill for boots and repairs to the same, demanding pay. Binder considered it such an absurd thing that he kicked Wiley out of doors. Alderman Pancoast held the kicker in $500 bail to answer.

IN THE SAME TRACK.—Daniel McBride was taken in custody last night, for stealing ropes from the various rafts which float in the Schuylkill, in the Twenty-fourth Ward. His brother was arrested for a similar operation the night preceding. Alderman Allen committed Daniel to answer at Court.

VIOLATING THE SUNDAY ANTI-LIQUOR LAW.—George W. Sheets was taken in custody, on the oath of a person to whom liquor was sold by Sheets on Sunday last, at a little saloon on Thirty-seventh, near Market street. The keeper was held in $500 bail to answer at Court.

LARCENY.—Peter Mealey was arrested this morning for stealing a silver watch, gold chain, etc., from a workshop, near Fifth and Morris streets. Alderman Lutz held him in $1000 bail to answer.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—The residence of J. F. Brown, No. 1321 South Fifth street, was entered last night by some parties unknown, who ransacked the premises, taking about $60 in money.

SAVED.—William Richards managed to get into the Delaware last night, near Poplar street wharf, and came as near drowning as possible, when Officer Devine came up and pulled him out.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON WALNUT STREET—CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.—Coroner Daniels, at 1 o'clock to-day, held an investigation in the case of those who were killed by the falling of the wall at the late conflagration. The following are the jury:—George W. Martin, J. H. Muse, Robert Sharp, William Pearce, Robert Gill, and Albert Ruhl. The testimony elicited was as follows:—

Officer Daniel Woolf sworn—Was present on the night of the fire; saw the wall fall; the parties had been warned away, but it was impossible to keep them back; I remarked that the wall was springing, and called out that it would fall, but it was of no avail; a rope was stretched across, but all our efforts were useless; I saw one stream of water turned upon the crowd; I saw none of the Engineers of the Department around there.

Officer Alexander Meeney sworn—Was present at the fire on the night in question; was at Poulson's door, on the north side of Walnut street; about 10 o'clock two of the officers brought a rope down, and stretched it across the street; we still had a great deal of trouble to keep the crowd back; warned a great many people to get away from the wall; I looked up, and saw the wall swing a little, and then fall out; they were playing on it when it fell; I couldn't say whether any one was going in or out of the door; I didn't see any of the fire engines there; there was a mixture of firemen and citizens in part of the building; the firemen were warned back as well as the citizens; a stream of water came over me several times; I think it was directed from the streets; I only knew Chief Lyle, of the Fire Department.

John Fitzpatrick sworn—Live at No. 225 Spruce street; was present at the time the wall fell; was in the building at the time; Mr. McCusker, one of the assistant Engineers, came in and ordered us out; when he went away we went in again; McCusker then went to the Liberty Hose fellows and they gave him the pipe; he turned it upon those in the street and drove them all away; I was inside when the wall fell; when he came in, he told us there was danger of the wall falling; the firemen and police tried to keep the citizens back, but could not; I took notice of ropes across the street towards the west.

John G. Parson sworn—I live at No. 936 Lombard street; cautioned our men (members of the Washington Engine) not to go inside the building; they wanted to take the pipe in; I said we were doing good service outside; the people were warned about the liability of the wall falling; I saw McCusker going in the building; I saw crowds running in and out of the door previous to the falling of the wall; a stream of water was turned on the crowd to drive them away, as there was no opportunity for the firemen to work.

William Reed sworn—Live at No. 605 Noble street. This witness substantiated the testimony of the previous witness in regard to the crowd being ordered out of the building by the Assistant Engineer, and about them being warned and the stream being played upon them to effect it.

Frederick Rentschler sworn—Live at No. 816 North Fourth street; was at the fire at the time the wall fell; saw a barrel of whisky in the street and some men drinking of it.

John Graham sworn—Live back of No. 834 N. Third street; was standing in front of the building about fifteen minutes before the wall fell; a great crowd was collected; I didn't see the police officers make any efforts to put them back; Mr. McCusker took our pipe (Lafayette Hose), and turned it upon the people and drove them towards Eighth street; I think that saved a good many lives; I heard them frequently warned about the wall; I saw a rope on the west side of the theatre.

Charles Sherner, Building Inspector, sworn—Lives No. 912 Lombard street; was present at the time in question; I looked after the Chief, but could not find him; I then saw McCusker; he said he had charge; I told him to keep the firemen out of the building, or some of them would get killed; he ordered them to take down their ladders on Sansom street, and take the hose out, and get out themselves; I then went around on Walnut street, and went into the building; some of the hose was away back on the stage; I told them they had better get out; they did so; as I then went and stood in front of the building, my attention was called to the last wall; but I examined it and found it plumb; just then a fireman came down from off the roof and said, "that front wall is going to fall;" I stood there a few minutes, and then went home; I was not there long before my door-bell was rung; and I was informed the front wall had fallen; I went back again; a great many people were standing in front of the building previous to the falling of the wall; I saw Mr. McCusker try to get the crowd back, but no other; I repeatedly cautioned the men to keep back; the front wall was only a nine inch wall; it was strong enough as long as it was supported by the joists and girders, but the moment they burned away it fell.

Fire Marshal Blackburn sworn—Have been engaged in making an investigation since the fire; from all I can learn it broke out in the loft; it was confined to the loft for some time; the fire was evidently the work of design; I consider it a clear case of incendiarism; Terrence McCusker sworn—Am Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department; was present at the time; went in the building, but found no fire; I then went out on Sansom street, and found the fire to be in the loft; Mr. Shermer advised me the wall wasn't safe; he told me to get the firemen to take the ladder away; I did so; by this time the whole building was on fire; I told the other Engineers to watch certain portions of the building, and went around on Walnut street; I found some members of the Hibernia were pressing their way up stairs; I ordered them out, and they came out; I then found that the Liberty Hose Company had dragged about fifteen feet of the hose in the door; I requested them to come out, which they did; afterwards I went to the Lafayette Hose, and asked them to lend me the pipe, as I wanted to drive the crowd back, so as if the wall fell the firemen could jump out of the way; soon after stopping the streams off the wall fell; I saw liquor there; I knocked the head out of a barrel; don't know what was in it; at one time there was an ordinance requiring ropes to be kept at each Station House, and the last officer leaving was to take it to the fire, and stretch it across the street; if the citizens could be kept back the firemen could work better.

George Hensler, Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department, sworn—He simply corroborated Mr. McCusker's testimony, and added that the firemen formed a line to drive the crowd back, but it was of no avail.

The jury rendered the following verdict:—"That the said John W. East, John W. Emmott, Caleb Brett, W. H. H. Sutton, Edward Carbury, John A. Lutz, George C. N. Carles, Amos Jones, and Edward A. Osborne came to their death by the falling of the front wall of Fox's Theatre, Walnut street, above Eighth, June 19, 1867."

The jury would recommend that hereafter the city ordinance relating to fire matters, approved January 30, 1855, should be strictly enforced on all occasions.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The following real estate was offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by M. Thomas & Sons, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result:—

50 shares Southern Transportation Company	$49·75
50 shares Penn National Bank	$56·50
30 shares Central Bank	$130·00
10 shares Reliance Insurance Company	$48·00
1 share Academy of Fine Arts	$14.00
1 share Point Breeze Park Association	$111·00
2 shares Baker Silver Mining Company of Colorado	$151·50
41 shares Larry Creek Plank Road Company, Lycoming co., Pa	$7·00
7500 ACRES COAL AND TIMBER LANDS, Saw and Grist Mills, village of Nebraska, Tioneota township, Forest county, Penna	$5,250·88
FEDERAL, west of Front—Brick dwelling	$2500 00
MARION, in the rear of the above—Frame dwelling and lot of ground	$800·00
Two-story Brick Dwelling, Federal stret, west of Front	$3200 00
Lot of Ground, Marion street, west of Front	$0·0·00
MOUNT VERNON, No. 1307—Brick dwelling	$1750
TENTH AND SOUTH, S. W. corner—"Odd Fellows' Hall"	$16,700
TWELFTH AND RACE, S. E. corner—Store and dwelling	$7200
RACE, No. 1136—Store and dwelling	$4100
TWELFTH, Nos. 143, 145, and 147—Three frame Dwellings	$3000
TWELFTH AND MARK'S Lane, N. E. corner—Brick dwelling	$3600
ELEVENTH AND RACE, N. W. corner—Three building lots	$8500
MIFFLIN, east of Twelfth—Brick dwelling	$2500
SEVENTH, south of Arch—Valuable marble church property, 90 feet front, 100 feet deep	$51,000
Privilege of alley adjoining	$1100

HEARING AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler, at 2 o'clock to-day, Edmund Ford was charged with stealing four barrels of whisky from the Camden and Amboy Railroad, while in transit from New York to this city, on the 19th of January last. He was held in $1000 bail to answer at Court.

ABUNDANT CAPITAL, *our exclusively cash system of both buying and selling*, a business experience of more than a quarter of a century, thorough system, the best talent employed in all departments, and a large and constantly increasing business, give us unequalled advantages, which our patrons have the benefit of. We are thereby enabled to keep at all times the largest stock and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia; also, to sell garments superior in every respect—excelled by none—*at prices guaranteed, in all cases, lower than the lowest elsewhere, and to guarantee full satisfaction to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., Philadelphia, and No. 600 BROADWAY, New York.

Alpaca and Drap d'Ete Sacks.
Linen and Duck Sacks, white and colored.
White and Fancy Linen Pants.
White and Fancy Linen Vests.
White Marseilles Vests.
All kinds, styles, and sizes of Summer Goods generally.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms.

New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.

WAREROOMS No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE FOR SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS.—The plan of the Washington Library Company for the endowment of the Riverside Institute meets with general approval and encouragement from all quarters. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the highest legal officials in the State of Pennsylvania and the county of Philadelphia, would certainly have withheld their sanction from it if they had not been satisfied with the honesty and uprightness of those associated with the affair. The Washington Library Company have no concealments, will shelter themselves behind no subterfuges. The enterprise they have undertaken is so noble, so patriotic, and so entwined around the hearts of every American man, woman, and child, that neither fraud nor deception are required to insure its success. Let us examine the proposed plan of operation. Stripped of all the accessories of language necessary to elucidate, the plan is simply this:—Subscriptions of One Dollar are elicited, for which a certificate of stock is given, which entitles the holder to an engraving worth, at retail, at least fifty per cent. more than the money paid in, and a present besides. Every stockholder receives some present. In order that the undertaking may be made more speedily available for the benefit of the soldiers' and sailors' orphans, the Managers have offered $300,000 worth of presents, one of which you are sure to receive, in addition to the picture.

The principal office of the Company is at No. 1225 Chesnut street, on one of our most public thoroughfares. Any information or explanation will always be cheerfully given by officers in attendance. Everything is fair, honest, and above board. The object is one which appeals to every friend of the Union. The entire net proceeds will be handed over for the endowment of the Institute, and no individuals will be benefited thereby. The funds, as received, are paid over to the Receivers, Messrs. George A. Cooke & Co., bankers, No. 33 S. Third street, and we cannot conceive of any other checks and safeguards which the Trustees could have adopted to insure fairness and success.

All that remains must be done by the people themselves. Let them come forward and subscribe for the shares at once. Remember, that the best monument we can raise to the memory of our dead soldiers and sailors, is a home for their orphan children!

KELLY'S NORTH AMERICAN GIFT CONCERT is licensed by the United States Government, and is declared legal by the most eminent counsel in the State of New York. It will positively take place Saturday, July 13, 1867, at Cooper Institute, New York city. All who wish to secure tickets in this, the largest and most successful enterprise of the kind ever inaugurated in the world—one that has never fallen under the suspicions which have at last ruined others of the kind—will be obliged to speak and act or write quickly, as the entire number of tickets, half a million, is nearly exhausted. Every ticket receives a gift; the highest one $30,000, and the amount to be distributed is $500,000, including $100,000 in greenbacks.

Single tickets, $1; five, $4·50; ten, $9, and twenty for $17·50.

A committee to be chosen by ticket-holders at the first concert will distribute the presents at once, and their report will be published in Kelly's *Weekly*, with portrait and biographical sketch of the persons receiving the thirty largest gifts, and sent to all ticket-holders. Tickets are sent everywhere on receipt of price. Persons sending orders should address A. A. Kelly & Co., No. 691 Broadway, New York.

Tickets sold for concert to take place at Wabash Avenue Rink, Chicago, Illinois, are good for this concert at Cooper Institute, New York city.

GROVER & BAKER'S
Highest Premium
"Elastic" Stitch and "Lock" Stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
With Latest Improvement.
No. 730 Chesnut street.

HOT! BUT NOT DRY.—The weather presents this anomaly, but other anomalies also exist; for instance, the Ready-made Clothing sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental, is of the highest quality, but, at the same time, of the lowest price.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!—George W. Jenkins, the Confectioner, at No. 1037 Spring Garden street, has now a large stock of Fireworks of every description, for sale at the lowest prices.

REIMER, Second street, above Green, is the Photographer who leads in making superior work in his art. Porcelain, $1; six cards, or one large Photograph, $1; twelve Ferrotypes, 50c.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & CO.

WATER-COOLERS FOR THE MILLION.—Refrigerators, Moth-proof Chests, Ice-Cream Freezers, etc., at E. S. FARSON & CO.'s Manufactory, No. 220 Dock street.

FIFTY different styles and sizes of Refrigerators, prices from $7 upwards. E. S. FARSON & Co., Manufacturers, No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

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What is it? What is it?

GAUZE SHIRTS.	Cheapest.	Best.
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Linen, Alpaca, and Duck. ☜
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Note.—Linen Dusters Sacks and Alpacas by the dozen at low prices.

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MARRIED.

CONGDON-CONNELLY.—On the 11th instant, by the Rev. Father Walsh, Mr. R. C. J. CONGDON to Miss MARY E. CONNELLY, all of this city.

MILFORD—BAILEY.—On the evening of June 12, at the residence of the bride's brother, by Rev. C. H. McDermond, Mr. WILLIAM W. MILFORD, of Frankford, Philadelphia, to Miss SALLIE R. BAILEY, of Bristol, Pa.

DIED.

CANER.—On the 24th instant, M. KATE, wife of William J. Caner, and youngest daughter of the late Isaac Koons.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1530 Arch street, on Thursday afternoon, the 27th instant, at 4 o'clock.

COUTTS.—On the 22d instant, GEO. W. COUTTS, aged 37 years 3 months and 12 days.

The relatives, friends, and family, also the Witherspoon Circle, No. 3, of Camden, N. J., Brotherhood of the Union, and the Mount Vernon Council, No. 44, O.U. A. M., of Philadelphia, and the Independence Steam Fire Company, No. 1, of Camden, N. J., also the Police Force of the city of Camden, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1121 S. Third street, Camden, N. J., on Wednesday, the 26th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Newtown Cemetery.

LEEDOM.—This morning, SARAH J., relict of the late Jonathan Leedom, in the 70th year of her age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

MCCAHEN.—On the 23d instant, JAMES F. McCAHEN, son of James and Elizabeth McCahen, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 264 S. Fifth street, on Wednesday morning, the 26th instant, at 8 o'clock.

PATTERSON.—On the 23d instant, Mrs. AMANDA V. PATTERSON, wife of Rev. D. L. Patterson, of Philadelphia Conference of the M. E. Church, in her 42d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 152 Mifflin street, on Wednesday, the 26th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

REED.—On the 24th instant, HENRY C. REED, in the 20th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 911 Walnut street, on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. (Poughkeepsie papers please copy.)

WINNEMORE.—On the 22d instant, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ROSANNA WINNEMORE, widow of the late Philip Winnemore, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Order of Lady Decatur, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 7 Nonnater's court (Arch street, west of Tenth), on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Philadelphia Cemetery.

IVORY HANDLE TABLE AND TEA KNIVES, with steel or silver-plated blades; Game and Meat Carvers, and Table Steels for sale with other Table Cutlery, by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

REVOLVING WAFFLE IRONS, OF several sizes; Wafer Irons, Muffin Rings; Wisconsin, Minnesota, and other Cake Pans, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
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FLIP—FLAP!—BANG—WHANG! GO YOUR shutters on a windy day when bowed with a cord or ribbon. The new Patent Shutter Bowers keep them immovably bowed in the most blustering weather. We have them of plain or galvanized iron. Also for sale, the new style of Plated Spring Snaps, a substitute for cords or ribbons.
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M'CALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NORTHeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.—The patronage of old customers of Chesnut street, above Sixth, and Chesnut street, above Eighth, solicited. PEARL and DRAB CASSIMERE HATS, for Summer. Price, $5 and $6. 5 4 5p

BOYS' STRAW HATS.—THE LARGEST variety, and at reduced prices, at M'CALLA'S, Northeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Formerly Chesnut, above Sixth, and Chesnut, above Eighth. 5 4 5p

STRAW HATS, EVERY NEW STYLE, at M'CALLA'S, N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 5 4 5p tf

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15§

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DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p§

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOCULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p§

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, ETC., FOR SALE AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use—also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7 5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

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INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
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CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 2, 1867, $1,763,267·33.
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William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Waln,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
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No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Money received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherste in's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
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GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARding's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
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THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, June 25.

The Plan of Congressional Action.

Leaders of the Republican party in Congress have mapped out the following plan of action for the extra session next month:—

1. Abolish the existing Provisional State Governments in the South.

2. Make the military power supreme in the South until the citizens adopt Constitutions guaranteeing a republican form of government for each State in accordance with the wishes of Congress.

3. To furnish sufficient money to carry out the Reconstruction plan of Congress.

4. Instead of confiscation, to seize all lands in the South to which a valid title cannot be shown, and dispose of the same to colored and white people who wish to buy under United States patents, and to use the proceeds to pay for reconstruction, support of freedmen, etc.

Trial of John H. Surratt.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding. The Court room was crowded as usual, and the air was very oppressive. The Court was opened at 10·20.

John W. Garrett was sworn, and examined by Mr. Watson—Resides in Caroline county, Virginia, and lived there in April, 1865, at the same place where I live now: I knew Wilkes Booth; I saw him at my father's house two days, I think, before he was killed there; he was brought there by men named Jett and Ruggles; I saw Booth when he rode to the house; he came there in the afternoon, and was on horseback; I cannot describe the horse, as I don't remember what kind it was; knew Harold; he came the day after Booth did; when Booth came he remained in the house; the first night he was very lame, and said his leg was broken; Booth remained about the house during the day; he staid there until after dinner, and then some cavalry came along, and he left the house for a short while; Booth went in the direction of the woods, and then returned; when Booth came back from the woods he took supper at the house, and after supper he went to the barn with Harold, and staid there until the cavalry came; I remember Booth having a pair of pistols, a bowie knife, and a field glass; Harold had a carbine; he came on foot; (the field glass was exhibited; the witness recognized it as one similar to a glass Booth brought there;) Booth left it at my father's house, and I saw it there; I can't say that this is the glass, but it was one like it; the place where Booth was captured was a large tobacco house, with spaces left for the airing of the tobacco; the spaces were four inches apart; the barn contained hay and other articles (carbines exhibited); the witness never examined them; do not know that they are the same that Harold brought; Harold's carbine, however, had a string about it; when the cavalry came up, they went to the house, and seeing that I also went to the house, and found some of the cavalrymen around my father; when I stepped up C. R. Conger asked me where I came from; I told him, and asked him who he was in pursuit of, and he said two men, and I told him two men were hid in the barn, and that I would take them (the soldiers) and show them where the men were; a man named Baker told me to go in the barn and demand the surrender of Booth's arms; I did so, and Booth said I had betrayed him, and that he would shoot me unless I left; I then went out and told Baker, and he said he would have to burn the barn; I told him if he would wait till morning the men could be taken without burning the barn; I was then ordered by Baker to pile brush about the barn, and while doing so, Booth came to a crevice and said, he warned me for my own good that he would shoot me unless I stopped; the barn was subsequently fired, and after words Mr. Baker and I went into the barn after Booth had been shot; I never knew who Booth was before, how he came there, and never knew who he was before that. No cross-examination.

Mr. Bradley said it was understood that all this testimony was subject to the objection of the defense.

[*Continued in our next edition.*]

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Cotton declining; sales at 26½c. Flour 10@20c. higher; 600 barrels sold: State, $7·40@11; Ohio, $10·40@12·75; Western, $7·40@12; Southern, $9·75@15·25. Wheat 2@5c. higher; 3000 bushels sold; amber, $2·55, closing quiet and unchanged. Oats steady; Western, 80c. Beef quiet. Pork dull and lower; new Mess, $21·10@21·25. Lard quiet at 11½@12½c. Turpentine heavy; Spirits, 69½. Rosin dull; bale, $6·75@7·87. Whisky quiet.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18
$2,553,146·18.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,718·98
Premiums	1,206,427·18
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,481·18	INCOME FOR 1866, $326,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829

THE COMMON LAW INNS OF THE INNER AND MIDDLE TEMPLE, AND ITS ANCIENT CHURCH.

BY HON. JAMES W. HALL.

The old reporter, in his quaint language, declares, "The Statute Law is like a tyrant—where he comes, he makes all void; but the Common Law is like a nursing mother, and makes only void that part where the fault is, and preserves the rest." The old lawyers recognized in the Common Law the representations of the immemorial customs of their country, the ancient landmarks of their property. But it was with them, as opposed to the obnoxious Civil Law, that the merits of "Lady Common Law," who, to use Coke's language, "prefers to lie alone," shone forth so conspicuously, for they recognized in her the protecting divinity that guarded so zealously liberty of thought, of speech, and of action; in those good old times deemed the chief glory of the race. No freeman certainly could hesitate to prefer the hardy features of personal independence belonging to this most excellent system, notwithstanding its intricate forms and the tediousness of its administration, to the civil law, the code of continental Europe, under which justice was the subject rather than ruler. The Inns of Court, when they first passed into the hands of the gentlemen of the long robe, were the real nurseries of the Common Law; but the glories which to their enraptured vision seemed to invest their divinity, have faded. The procedures of the Common Law, more especially as regards real estate and its maxims, are in a great measure abrogated. In reference even to private relations, its doctrines are materially changed. The doctrine, "that statutes in derogation of the Common Law are to be strictly construed," has new in reality no solid foundation either in American or English jurisprudence; and, though for a long time the maxim may fall as a familiar sound upon the forensic ear, the day is passed when innovating statutes should be regarded with any peculiar severity, or subjected to any strict rules of interpretation, because they abrogate some ancient rule of that renowned, but somewhat obsolete, system.

Old cross-grained Bentham, in his "Judicial Evidence," declares, with more violence than is warranted by truth, that he would "as soon send a man to the common sewer to cleanse himself, as to the Common Law for purity." The Common Law, while it was not always what the enthusiastic Coke pronounced it, "the highest reason," we yet venerate as the birthright of the subject, the safeguard and defense not only of his possessions and revenues, but of wife, children, home, body, and fame.

The locality in the city of London known as "The Temple" lies between Fleet street and the Thames, north and south, and White Friars and Essex street, east and west, divided by Middle Temple Lane into Inner and Middle Temple, each having its hall, library, quadrangles, courts, etc. Its history is a curious one. The lawyers succeeded to the inheritance of that powerful fraternity, "The Knights Templar of Jerusalem," whose guiding principle, enforced by the solemnities of an oath, was "never to permit a Christian to be unlawfully and unjustly despoiled of his heritage." It were well had they conscientiously assumed in a wider sense the solemn obligation of the Templar, "that they never would consent to permit," not only any Christian, but any man, "to be shamefully despoiled of his heritage." The Temple Church, or at least, that part of it called "The Round," was built originally by the Knights Templar of Jerusalem, an order who, pitying the sufferings of Christian pilgrims, entered into a solemn compact to devote their lives and fortunes for the defense of the highway leading to Jerusalem, against the inroads of the Saracen, and the ravages of the powerful robbers who infested it. Their rise was rapid, but not more so than the growth of their ambition. From guarding the highway, they took to guarding the Holy City itself. Influential men joined the order, and threw into its coffers their entire fortunes. It grew in power and wealth, and in the palmiest days enrolled under its banners some of the mightiest names in England. The Master of the Temple took his place among the Peers in Parliament. The dress of the Templar corresponded with that of the Red Cross Knight in The Faery Queene of Spenser:—

"And on his breast a bloudie cross he boree
The deare remembrance of his dying Lord,
For whose sweet sake that glorious badge he wore,
And dead, as living, ever him adored."

About the reign of the Third Elizabeth, the establishment belonging to the Templars came into the hands of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, and by them were demised to certain students of the common law. From that time the body of lawyers increased in influence and importance. Soon they became so powerful that it was found necessary to divide the Inn into two fraternities, to be called "The Honorable Societies of the Inner and Middle Temple," having separate halls, but worshipping in one church. These associations appear to have suffered considerably during the rebellion under Wat Tyler. Jack Cade had no great respect for the gentlemen of the long robe. He could not understand "how the skin of an innocent lamb should be made parchment, and that parchment, being scribbled on, should undo a man." Jack had heard some people say "that the bee stings," but, shrewd fellow, he had good reason to know "it was the bee's way, for he did put a seal once to a thing, and was never his own man after." Believing as *honest* Jack did, how could he help thrusting his blazing torch amid the parchment treasures of the Inns of Court? The order soon recovered from the effect of this fire, and waxed more potent than ever. About the first year of the reign of James the First, we find the whole of this property was granted by letters patent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Recorder of London, and others, the Benchers and Treasurers of the Inner and Middle Temple, to Have and to Hold to them and their assigns for ever. Thus secured by royal grant, it has remained in their possession to this day. The place where now "the studious lawyers have their bowers" (for Temple Gardens still display their verdure on the river side) is certainly not what the gentle Elia declared it to be in his time, "the most elegant spot in the Metropolis." The approach to it from Fleet is now utterly forlorn.

Who can forget the gloom and the ancient smell there is about "The Old Brick Court?" But the memories of the great and good cluster around its venerable precincts. Gower, Chaucer, and Spenser, "those morning stars who sang together" in the early dawn of English poetry, resided here for a considerable period. Genial Oliver Goldsmith occupied for several years the second-floor chamber of the third house inside the gateway; and there he died.

These Inns of Court are remarkable for the elegance and beauty of their interiors. The old times when their halls were the scenes of good cheer and sumptuous entertainment, when majesty and those who reflected it splendors honored these precincts with their presence, have indeed passed away. But though these "*feriadays*" and glorious merry-makings of the lawyers of gentle Evelyn's time have gone, and staid old Benchers no longer lead the dance, with measured step following the "Master of the Revels," nor "young limbs of the law" make the welkin ring indeed, and "rouse the night owl in a catch that would draw three souls from one weaver," still the honorable profession keep alive the spirit and sociability of their order in these old halls. In the halls of the Inner and Middle Temple, dinner is prepared for the members every day during term time; the Masters of the Bench dining on the elevated platform at the farther end of the halls, while the barristers and students line the long tables extending down the sides of the room. To procure admission to either of these Inns, the student must obtain the certificate of two barristers of the Middle Temple, with that of a Bencher, to the effect that the applicant is a fit person to be received into the Inn, for the purpose of being called to the bar. Once admitted, the student has the use of the library, and is entitled to a seat in the church or chapel of the Inn, and to have his name set down for chambers. He is required to keep *Commons* by dining in the hall for twelve terms (four terms in each year), on commencing which he must deposit with the treasurer £100, to be retained with interest until he is *called*. (Members of the universities are exempt.) The student must also give bond for the payment of common and term fees. No person can be called unless he is above twenty-one years of age, and of three years' standing as a student. The *call* is made by the Benchers in council, after which the student becomes a barrister, and takes the oath. In certain other Inns, however, I believe the student must, before his *call*, attend certain lectures, which are a revival of the old readings without their festivities. A hall dinner is a formal scene. At 5, or half-past 5 o'clock, the barristers, students, and other members, in their gowns, assemble in the hall; the Benchers pass in procession to the dais, the steward strikes the table three times, grace is said by the treasurer, or senior Bencher present, and the dinner commences. The Benchers observe somewhat more style at their table than the others. The usual repast is soup, a joint of meat, a tart, a cheese, and a bottle of port wine, to each mess consisting of four persons. At the Inner Temple, on the 27th of May, a gold cup of sack is handed to each member, who drinks to the happy restoration of Charles the Second. At Grey's Inn a similar custom prevails, but the toast is to the memory of Queen Elizabeth. The Inns of Court are four, viz., the Inner and Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. Then come the Inns of Chancery, attached only by name to the parent Inns. On gala days the attendance is larger, and occasionally the Judges dine in succession with each of the four inns. The Hall of the Inner Temple is, I believe, the largest, as it is the most magnificent in its interior decorations. Its fine windows are adorned with the arms of the most distinguished members of the Inn. Here, amid the blaze of heraldic devices, you may read the names of Cowper, Thurlow, Dunning, Eldon, Blackstone, Stowell, Hardwick, and Somers. This hall is upwards of one hundred feet long, forty wide, and sixty in height. Nothing can surpass the splendid effect of the emblazonry on these windows, the elaborate carving of the wood-work, and the grand old portraits (some of them veritable Vandykes) that look down upon you from the venerable walls. The strong oaken tables, that extend the entire length of the hall, are the same at which those noble spirits of the sixteenth century dined, and where all those venerated forms of Benchers that Lamb styles "the mythology of the Temple" once had place. This noble hall has other memories besides those invoked by the stern features of the luminaries of the law that frown down upon you in your walk. Here was performed Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*, in 1601, and doubtless "the myriad-minded one," the immortal author, participated. The hall of the Inner Temple is somewhat similar to the one we have described, and is graced with full-length portraits of Coke and Littleton, and an emblematic Pegasus, by Sir James Thornhill. The face of Littleton is by no means striking, hardly intellectual; skin of the hue of the parchments over which he pored, while the eyes have a lack-lustre look, and the brow is low and villanous. That of his commentator, however, honest, imperious, malignant, incorruptible Coke, the savage prosecutor of Somerset and Raleigh, but the bold defender of the liberties of his country, is the countenance of a handsome, highly intellectual man. No public character in English history, perhaps, has ever been assailed as has Coke; but imperious as he often was, hectoring and abusive as he sometimes appeared in the practice of his profession, his enemies dare not call in question the lofty courage with which he defended the rights of his countrymen against the assaults of prerogative. He alone, the world must ever remember, of all the judges of England, disdained to succumb to the arbitrary and indecent interference of a pedantic sovereign. The judges had been long regarded as in some degree bound, by virtue of their offices as royal counsellors, to justify the acts of the Crown, however arbitrary. Coke despised this degradation, and, despite all persecution, proclaimed and established the independence of the English bench.

These halls, in earlier days, were the scenes of the celebrated readings. These Inns originally consisted of three bodies—the Benchers, the utter barristers, and the inner barristers; the last being the students, the second a body more advanced, and chosen from the students, while from these again were chosen the Benchers or governing body.

The name barrister is in all probability derived from the bar that separated the upper part of the hall (raised on a dais) from the lower. Here the students congregated as listeners, at meetings or readings. The readings took place twice in every year, and were marked by great solemnity. The reader, having selected some statute, recited the doubts which had arisen, or might arise, concerning it, and ended by a declaration of his own judgment. The utter barrister debated the matter generally, and to conclude, the serjeants and judges gave their opinions. Some of the most profound judicial papers in the language were originated by these readings, as for instance that by Lord Bacon on the statute of Uses. The meetings, which were hardly less valuable, and much more interesting, formed an appropriate appendage to the readings, by directly testing the amount of benefit the students derived from the latter, and by directly carrying forward their legal education. The reader now sat in the open hall, accompanied by some of the utter barristers, while on each side two of the inner barristers or students took their places as counsel, respectively, for an imaginary plaintiff and defendant. The case chosen was of course one that involved nice points of law; and when it had been fully stated on both sides by the more juvenile counsel, two utter barristers expressed their opinions upon the points raised, and finally the reader and the older Benchers with him summed up. Such was the admirable training received by the earlier sages of the law; but now all this is done away with. In the earlier day, too, it was customary for the lawyers, like the merchants, to have their pillars. Chaucer, in his "Canterbury Pilgrims," alludes to this when describing the Serjeant of the Law, as

"A serjeant of the lawe, ware and wise,
That often had ybeen at the *Parvise*."

Old Fortescue tells us that the courts of law were shut up after midday, and that the lawyers then went to meet their clients, and hold consultations at the Parvis and elsewhere. The London Parvis was the portico of St. Paul's Cathedral, where the serjeants chose their respective pillars, as the more eminent members of the Stock Exchange do in their place of meeting to this day; and a noisy, bustling scene St. Paul's portico must have presented at that time.

The Temple Church, "where the barristers resort," has been lately restored in a style of magnificence worthy of its best days, when it glowed with more than Oriental splendor. The only ancient part of the church now is the Round, which you enter through a deeply recessed and most sumptuously ornamented gateway. In the restorations, under the auspices of the two societies, everything has been restored, as near as can be ascertained, to its original beauty. The clustered columns supporting the roof of the nave present a very fine appearance. These are the original pillows in the old church, and are of polished marble, variegated and beautiful. In the ancient part of the church is presented the most interesting example in England of the transition of the plain massive Norman to the light and elegant English style. In the Round, one may notice the semi-circular windows of the Norman period; but Norman in the last stage, already grown slender and elongated. There, too, we have the pointed windows, the perfection of what is called the lancet style. The stained window over the altar appears like a rich work of the olden time, although it is quite modern. The burnished roof is scarcely less splendid then it was when the clang of knighthood's gilded spur rang from the stone pavement below. The stained window first mentioned, with its deep rubies, rich purple and gold, represents Christ enthroned. The pavement of the church, remodelled in strict correspondence with the original, is of yellow and amber, upon a ground of red. There is much grouping of heraldic and pictorial subjects, such as animals, with their tails linked together; cocks and foxes, and uncouth figures, playing upon musical instruments. But the chief ornaments are the symbols of the two societies of the Temple—the Lamb and the Pegasus; or, Winged Horse, founded on the celerity of Heracleus. The Lamb, being the device of St. John, belonged to the Hospitallers of St. John, who succeeded to the Templars. One of the members of the Inn, in glorifying this symbolic emblem, now adopted by the order as their own, wrote the following eulogistic verses:—

"As by the Templars' hold you go,
The Horse and Lamb displayed,
In emblematic figures show
The merits of their trade.

"That clients may infer from thence,
How just is their profession,
The *Lamb* sets forth their innocence,
The *Horse*, their expedition.

"O happy Briton! happy isle!
Let foreign nations say:
Where you get justice without guile,
And law without delay."

To this some wag, not having the fear of grave Benchers and gowned serjeants before his eyes, made the following very caustic retort:—

"Deluded men! these holds forego,
Nor trust such cunning elves;
These artful emblems tend to show
Their *clients*, not *themselves*.

"'Tis all a trick, these all are shams,
By which they mean to cheat you;
So have a care, for you're the *Lambs*,
And they the wolves that eat you.

"Nor let the thoughts of no delay
To these poor courts misguide you;
For you're the showy *Horse*, and *they*
The jockeys that will ride you."

Among the greatest objects of interest in this church are the recumbent figures of the cross-legged Crusaders on the floor. These are nine in number, and on each side of the central walk, in a double line. These are ancient monuments of Knights Templar. Selden and Plowden are buried in the vaults of this church, and the gentle author of the "Ecclesiastical Polity" has, very appropriately, a monument commemorative of his many virtues and rare abilities. Beneath a worn and moss-covered slab of grey stone, just outside the walls of the church, is gathered the dust of Littleton. Oliver Goldsmith is buried in the ground east of the choir; Gibbon rests near him. There is a most exquisite epitaph, in the quaint style of the day, to be read on the south wall, written by Littleton upon his daughter-in-law, ending

"Keep well this pawn, thou marble chest;
Till it be called for, let it rest:—
For while this jewel here is set
The grave is but a cabinet."

—*New Jersey Magazine.*

—An Italian poet has written a poem of nine hundred lines on strawberries.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF PETER FREEBURGER, Deceased.
Letters testamentary to the Estate of PETER FREEBURGER, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims will present the same to
MARY A. FREEBURGER,
Wallingford, Delaware county, Pa.,
WILLIAM E. FREEBURGER,
No. 232 N. Juniper street, Philadelphia,
Or to their Attorney,
WILLIAM J. McELROY,
6 4 tu6t* No. 241 S. Sixth street, Philadelphia.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of DAVID E. JONES, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARY ANN JONES, Administratrix of the estate of DAVID E. JONES, deceased and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 2, A. D. 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of H. M. Dechert, Esq., No. 209 South FIFTH Street, second story, in the city of Philadelphia. 6 22 stuth5t

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA—In Divorce.
LAWRENCE H. THOMPSON vs. MARY C. THOMPSON. December Term, 1866, No. 54.
To MARY C. THOMPSON, Respondent.—You will please take notice of a rule this day granted on you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed. Returnable Saturday, June 29, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.—personal service of notice on you having failed on account of your absence.
CHARLES W. BROOKE,
THOMAS MULLEN,
6 21 22 25 27 4t* Attorneys for Libellant.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of PHILIP REAP, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOSEPH LANE and ROBERT ORRELL, Executors of the last will and testament of PHILIP REAP, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, July 8, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
THOMAS J. WORRELL,
6 22 stuth5t* Auditor.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION UPON THE Estate of JAMES D. WOOD, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make payment; and those having claims against the same to present them to
SAMUEL H. WOOD, Administrator,
No. 128 GREENWICH Street,
Or his Attorney HENRY M. DECHERT,
6 18 tu6t* No. 209 South FIFTH Street.

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SPRING AND SUMMER
FASHIONS
OF
BONNETS
HATS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RIBBONS
BRIDAL WREATHS,
LACES,
ORNAMENTS,
FRAMES
ETC. ETC. ETC

NOW OPEN
THE ABOVE SPLENDID STOCK
OF
MILLINERY GOODS,
AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
MAD'LLE KEOGH,
No. 904 WALNUT St.,

WHOSE ELEGANT SHOW ROOMS have already been visited by numerous purchasers: and she respectfully announces that she is constantly receiving NEW STYLES, and selling always at LOW PRICES.

MOURNING MILLINERY
RECEIVES AT HER ESTABLISHMENT MOST SPECIAL ATTENTION, AND THEREFORE SHE OFFERS THE BEST STOCK OF
MOURNING BONNETS
IN THE CITY.
MAD'LLE KEOGH,
4 11 thstu3m] NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

MOURNING MILLINERY.
ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS,
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 333 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY,
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.
Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18

237.—LADIES ABOUT LEAVING THE city for the Summer can find a large and handsome assortment of Velvet and Cord Edge Dress Trimming Ribbons, in all the desirable shades for Summer Dress Trimming. We sell these ribbons by the piece at less than jobbers' prices.
6 6 thstu 12t MARKLAND, No. 237 SOUTH St.

237.—STRAW GOODS! STRAW GOODS!—We have received from recent auction sales a large and fine assortment of Hats and Bonnets, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, which we are selling at a greater reduction than ever before offered, wholesale and retail.
6 6 thstu 12t MARKLAND, No. 237 SOUTH St

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J. WM. HOFMANN,
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HOSIERY GOODS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURES,
For Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear,
LADIES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
MISSES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS.
GENTS' MERINO, MERINO GAUZE, COTTON, AND HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
YOUTHS' MERINO COTTON, AND MERINO GAUZE SHIRTS 5 5 tuths

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AND DEALERS IN
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AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
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11 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

RENEWAL AND CONTINUANCE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—The Subscribers hereby give notice that they have under the provisions of the Acts of Assembly of Pennsylvania in such case made and provided, agreed to renew and continue the limited Partnership existing between them, under the following terms:—

1. The name of the firm under which the said partnership shall be conducted is JAMES L. REBER & BROTHER.

2. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Flour, Grain, Mill Feed, Hay, Straw, etc., the said business to be carried on in the city of Philadelphia.

3. The names of the General Partners are JAMES L. REBER, who resides at No. 2109 N. SECOND Street, in the city of Philadelphia, and ALFRED L. REBER, who resides at No. 227 POPLAR Street, in said city, and the name of the Special Partner is EUGENE LINNARD, who resides at JOHNSON and GREEN Streets, Germantown, also in said city.

4. The amount of capital contributed by said Special Partner, Eugene Linnard, to the common stock of the said firm, is two thousand dollars ($2000) in cash.

5. The said renewed and continued Partnership is to commence on the fourth day of June, 1867, and is to terminate on the first day of June, 1869.

JAMES L. REBER,
ALFRED L. REBER,
General Partners.
EUGENE LINNARD,
Special Partner.
6 4 tu6w*

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE
TO THE HOLDERS
OF THE
LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
DUE AFTER JULY 1, 1856, AND BEFORE JULY 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at
The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 30, 1830, due March 4, 1858.
" February 16, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" March 27, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" January 26, 1839, due July 1, 1859.
" June 7, 1839, due August 1, 1859.
" March 30, 1832, due July 1, 1860.
" April 5, 1832, due July 1, 1860.

Also, all BANK CHARTER LOANS due prior to July 2, 1860.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after August 15, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
6 15 stuth 18 15 STATE TREASURER.

NEW STATE LOAN.
THE NEW SIX PER CENT
STATE LOAN,
Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
6 6 1m4p] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE
NEW SIX PER CENT.
REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
DUE IN 1897.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,
FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,
AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF
NINETY-TWO,
ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Manch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or to either of the undersigned,
DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
Five-Twenties of 1865,
JANUARY AND JULY!
WITHOUT CHARGE
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER
10 2rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.,
112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILADA
Dealers in all Government Securities,
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [3 24 3m

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. 1

AUGUST
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE;
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.
Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
2 4tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3-10s—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW
5-20s
BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
3 26 3m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS
GEORGE W. HILL, PRESIDENT
E. B. HALL, CASHIER,
OFFERS EVERY ADVANTAGE TO DEPOSITORS
Bankers', Merchants', and Manufacturers' Accounts solicited. 4 18 thstu 3m

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.
To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
House-Furnishing Goods,
NO. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia
His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.
A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.
GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.
A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.
This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.
NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1thstu

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS,
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS,
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH,
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH,
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS,
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
11 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

BILLIARD ROOMS.
BIRD, BIRD, BIRD
After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends, and the public in general, at Nos. 606 and 607 ARCH Street.
The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:
PRESS. G. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN,
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.
While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all, he ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.
6 15 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 223 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOUK Street
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations, Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M, for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna Trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6:20 A. M., stopping at Intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8:45 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:20 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7:00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downing town at 6:10 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:00 A. M and 1:50 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg for Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8:45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4:2 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:20 and 11:15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10:10 A. M., and 4:40 and 5:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52 50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the Line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS.

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M. 4 8]

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:— FARE.

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom..... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail..... 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express..... 3 00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant..... 2d class, 1 50
At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 12 P. M., (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines, Fare, $2.

At 8, 10:15, and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.

At 10:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes, daily (Sundays excepted), from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1:30 and 6:30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25.

The 6:30 P. M. Line will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

June 3d, 1867.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	7:00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4:30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	4:05 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12:00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	8:10 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10:25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	10:10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7:00 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	5:00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4:25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1:00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7:15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	5:40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12:00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6:40 A. M. and Oil City at 9:50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4:20 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

1 1]

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, June 3, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 3:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3:10 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Lidwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Smyrna, Dover, Camden, Felton, Harrington, Milford, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Night Express at 11:00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:30 A. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12:30, 4:30, 6:00, and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 4:30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Dover and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8 A. M., 3:00 and 6:30 (daily) P. M.

FOR BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail, 9:35 A. M., Express, 2:15 P. M., Express, 6:35 P. M., Express 8:15 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8:55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked) at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8] H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

WEST CHESTER TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7:15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., and 10:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6:15 A. M., 7:15 A. M., 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 and 6:30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5:30 P. M.

Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M., stopping at all stations.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take trains leaving West Chester at 7:15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy Rit. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

City Passenger cars, on Market street, will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867,

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 3½, 3½, 4, 5, 6½, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train and 3½ and 5½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 h. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, 8:05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manyunk 6:10, 7½, 8:20, 9½, and 11½ A. M. 2 3½, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M. 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.

30 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 10 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere and Delaware Railroad connects at Philipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of five carloads or more, it will be delivered at the top of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information apply to WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,

1 1] No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philada

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1867,

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, and intermediate points, at 8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 6 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Bridgetown at 7:05 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.

Salem at 6:45 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

Millville at 6:55 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

Vineland, 7:13 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.

Woodbury at 7:15 and 8:40 A. M., and 4:54 P. M.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. Freight received before 9:00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue,

TRAINS FOR CAPE MAY.

8:00 A. M Morning Mail.

3:30 P.M. Cape May, Passenger.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

5:00 A. M. Morning Mail

12:45 P. M. Cape May Passenger.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office, of the Company in Camden.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 628 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

6 10 WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7:15 A. M. and 4:50 P M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5:15 and Oxford at 6:00 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3:25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 12:15 A. M., Oxford at 12:00 M., and Kennett at 1:00 P.M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

5 11] HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Siatington, Manch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 A. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 10:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1:30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2:45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abingt n; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5:20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9:15 A. M., 2:05 and 5:40 P. M.

2:05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11:20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2:05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1:30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:10 P. M., and 7:40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11:50 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:45 P. M.

Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.

Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,

1 1] No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and check baggage at the residences of those left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5:40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7:30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7:30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4:10 P. M.
Day Express	6:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9 50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE! CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD, THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five Trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.

On and after SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Special Excursion	6:00 A. M.
Mail	7:30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2:00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4:15 P. M.

RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC:

Special Excursion	5:15 P. M.
Mail	4 40 P. M.
Freight	11:40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7 05 A. M.
Accommodation	5:45 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate Stations leaves Vine street 5:30 P. M.

Returning leaves Jackson 6:28 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Leave Vine street at 10:15 A. M., 2:00 P. M.

Leave Haddonfield at 1:00 P. M., 3:15 P. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY

Leaves Vine street at 7:30 A. M., and Atlantic at 4:30 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic $2. Round Trip Tickets, *good only for the day and train on which they are issued*, $3.

Tickets for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street and at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City. D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

6 24 tf

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M. Returning leave Cape Island at 5 P. M., stopping at principal Stations only.

Fare $3 00. Excursion Tickets, $5 00. Good until the following day.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

6 20 19 1

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT DEEP SAND-JOINT HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Pillegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS, No. 1182 MARKET Street.

6 10]

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., Wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON, No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cord Twines, Etc.

No. North WATER Street, and No. North DELAWARE Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER. CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 11]

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MORE ABOUT

LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES

IMPORTANT FACTS

WHICH THE PEOPLE SHOULD

"MAKE A NOTE OF."

FACT I.—LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES have been largely introduced for the last twelve years, and sold to those having the largest amount of valuables, as the best and most thoroughly Burglar-Proof Safe; and, up to the last three years, it has been as rare to hear of one of Lillie's Safes having been robbed by burglars, as to see or hear of a white blackbird or a white elephant.

FACT II.—It is notorious that the profession of the burglar has advanced at a rapid pace within the last eight years, and what was thoroughly burglar-proof then is not so now, which accounts for the fact that within the last three years very few of Lillie's Safes have been robbed, and the secret anonymous circulars distributed by other safe-makers latterly, showing a *very few cases only*, is the strongest evidence that but a very small number have been robbed to this time, notwithstanding the large number in use, and the amount at stake it successful.

FACT III.—There are two, and only two, general and leading principles upon which all burglar-proof safes are constructed. The one is pouring liquid iron between and around bars of wrought iron, hardened steel, or any proper combination of metals. This principle is adopted by Lillie, in the Chilled-Iron Safe, and covered and controlled by his letters patent.

The other is made up of layers of plates, of different metals, held together by bolts or rivets, or both. To this principle there are various objections:—The cost is double. The wrought iron plates, which are the strength of the safe, are outside, and are operated upon by the whole catalogue of burglars' tools. The bolts or rivets are easily forced by suitable tools, with or without powder, and cannot be sustained. *The former principle*, adopted by Little, avoids all these objections, can be made any thickness, and withstand any amount of resistance required; avoids the rivets, bolts, etc., has no wrought iron outside to be operated upon by burglars' implements.

FACT IV.—Mr. Lillie, the Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible with the modern improved tools for burglars to grind through chilled iron or hardened steel, began experimenting to avoid the difficulty, and after much labor and expense he has perfected a system for chilling iron and combining metals that is entirely proof against the burglar's drill, or any other of his tools, even the wedge, warranted to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make. As a proof of his success, the following certificate is now offered from the Novelty Works, New York:—

OFFICE NOVELTY IRON WORKS.
NEW YORK, 18th December, 1866.

Messrs. Lewis Lillie & Son.—

GENTLEMEN:—We have subjected the sample of Chilled Iron you furnished us to the most severe tests (as regards drilling through it) that we could bring to bear upon it, and without success.

It is our opinion that it can only be penetrated by the use of a large number of drills, and the expenditure of much power, with days of time.

And we think it impossible for a burglar, with his time and power, to penetrate it at all.

Yours truly,
ISAAC V. HOLMES, Superintendent.
LYMAN G. HALL, Foreman.

And the following extensive Iron manufacturers in Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, after the most thorough tests, find the result to be substantially the same.

And their principal Iron Workers so certify:

Messrs. Merrick & Son, Southwark Foundry, Philadelphia.

The Finkley & Williams Works, Boston, Mass.

The Union Foundry and the Northwestern Foundry, Chicago, Ill.

FACT V.—The proposition made the public heretofore is now renewed: I will furnish Safes or Vault Doors, of same size and capacity of other best makers, and at one-third less price; and the same may be tested when finished, and I will furnish the man to test the work of any other maker, and he shall furnish the man to test my work; and the party so ordering may accept the work which stands the most resistance, in any way or manner practicable for a burglar to work.

FACT VI.—I would now say to any of the owners of Lillie's Safes, that, in view of the preceding facts, if they feel the need of additional security, I will exchange with them, on fair terms, giving them all the late improvements, and the increased security which is claimed to be beyond the reach of Burglars, until some new system shall be developed in the working of Iron, which would now seem hardly possible.

FACT VII.—It is true that the Sheet-Iron or common Safe, as now made, under ordinary circumstances (and when not crushed by the fall of walls or timbers) usually saves the written matter, but if the fire is severe it has to be copied, for the ink will soon fade out; besides, the safe is twisted up and useless.

It is equally true that the Chilled-Iron Safe saves the written matter in a perfect state, that it does not fade out or require copying, and that the safe itself is ready for further use. Any number of trials in fires, verified to, prove these facts, and, if any of the safe venders who are distributing secret, anonymous circulars to injure the reputation of LILLIE'S SAFE, are not satisfied with these

ATTEMPT AT MURDER AND SUICIDE IN NEW YORK.

Yesterday morning about six o'clock, a tragic affair occurred in the premises No. 49 avenue B, which resulted in the death of an aged German named John Smith. It appears that Smith for the last four years had been living with Elizabeth Knouer, who, a few days since, left him and went to live with another man in the same house. This conduct on the part of Elizabeth so enraged Smith that he resolved to take her life, and then end his own miserable existence. Accordingly he proceeded to her room, and under pretense of shaking hands seized her right hand, which he held fast, while with a razor in his left hand he attempted to draw it across her neck, but succeeded only in inflicting a severe gash over the left eye, and another on the back of her head. She became frightened and fell to the floor, when Smith rushed down stairs, at the bottom of which he stopped and cut a frightful gash in his own throat with the razor he had used upon his former mistress. He fell from loss of blood, and was speedily removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he expired soon after admission. Coroner Schirmer was notified, and held an inquest on the body.

Subjoined will be found a copy of the most important testimony elicited on the verdict of the jury:—

TESTIMONY OF ELIZABETH KNOUER.

Elizabeth Knouer, being duly sworn, says:—I live at No. 49 avenue B; I used formerly to live with the deceased; I was with him four years, and four days ago I left him and came to live with Joseph Elme; the deceased turned me out, and said he would live with me no longer; this morning, at 6 o'clock, he came up here; no one was in the room but myself; the deceased came up to me and said, "Shake hands," and I held out my right hand, which he grasped, and with the left hand he drew a razor and cut me over the left eye and back of the head; I became so frightened that I fell down, and then he hastened away, and after running down stairs cut his own throat.

TESTIMONY OF FREDERICK SMITH.

Frederick Smith being sworn, says—I live in First avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets; the deceased was my father: for the last five or six years he has been living with a woman, and was not married to her; the name of this woman is Elizabeth Knouer, who is in the habit of drinking, and has spent all the money my father had accumulated as a farmer; for a living he was in the habit of peddling vegetables and other things; this woman he lived with got, besides, $390 from her son in Andersonville, which she also spent; latterly they became very much reduced in circumstances, and this woman left my father to live with another man in the same house; this excited deceased so much that I heard he cut this woman in the face, and after going into her room cut his own throat, this morning, at half-past 6 o'clock, after which he was taken to the hospital, and died in half an hour.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Joseph W. Howe, M. D., Head Surgeon of Bellevue Hospital, deposed that John Smith was admitted to that institution yesterday morning, suffering from an incised wound of the throat; death ensued half an hour after admission, from excessive hemorrhage.

This closed the testimony, and the case being submitted to the jury, they returned a verdict of death from suicide. Deceased was sixty-five years of age. The woman Knouer will be around again in a few days.—*N. Y. Herald to-day.*

THE LORD BOND ROBBERY.

One Million Two Hundred Thousand Dollars Worth of Bonds Restored.

The Lord bond robbery, which created so much excitement at the time of its commission, for months past has almost been forgotten by the public; but yesterday a new phase in the affair occurred, which will no doubt be the cause of considerable comment in certain circles for some time to come. It appears that during the past year Detective Elder and Captain Jourdan scoured portions of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maine, and Canada to ferret out the whereabouts of persons connected with the robbery, and they succeeded in their searchings in arresting Charles Pettengill, Charles Howard, John Stewart, W. A. Babcock, and John Lynch, and recovering $300,000 worth of the bonds stolen. Last week these officers, ascertaining that a prominent broker in this country had a large quantity of the stolen bonds in his possession, forthwith had him indicted by the Grand Jury. This party and, it is said, another broker who does not reside in the United States, no doubt becoming alarmed at the aspect affairs were assuming, and desirous of clearing their skirts as far as they were able of participation in the robbery, yesterday sent to Mr. Lord $1,200,000 worth of the bonds stolen from him, the owner thereby recovering all the money he had lost with the exception of about $90,000 in seven-thirties and sixes of 1881. The parties concerned are said to be "respectable," but it would be a matter of great public interest could it be known who these parties are, how they came into possession of the bonds, and why they have kept them for so long a time from from their rightful owner.—*N. Y. Herald to-day.*

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Indian Demonstrations and Capture of Cattle at Fort Dodge—Pursuit of a Party of Kiowas—Colorado Scalp Hunters in the Field.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, June 24.—A letter from Fort Dodge, Kansas, on the Santa Fe road, says that on the 30th ult. a band of Indians, numbering 150, led by Satanta, chief of the Kiowas, who lately made a treaty with General Hancock, dashed up within 400 yards of the fort and captured 92 horses belonging to Company B, 7th Cavalry.

Only two men were on guard, one of whom escaped, but the other had five arrows shot into his body. The garrison rescued him in a dying condition. The Indians escaped with the stock.

During the same night two men came into the Fort, closely pursued by Indians, and stated that the Kiowas were murdering settlers and stealing stock thirty miles west. Company I, 37th Infantry, were at once put into six-mule wagons and sent in pursuit, but up to the 16th inst. nothing had been heard from them.

The railroad employes west of Fort Harker were attacked and driven in.

Many Mexican trains on the Santa Fe road are in great danger.

The letter states that the border settlers are fleeing to the military forts, leaving property behind them.

The citizens of Colorado have raised a large fund, and offer $20 each for Indian scalps. Over 200 men have taken the field in small parties to obtain scalps.

—At a recent wedding in Detroit, the bridegroom was called on for a song. He cheerfully promised to comply, and said he would give his friends a new version of "Hunkadori." On taking the paper from his vest pocket, it proved to be—not a slip from a newspaper, as he had calculated, but a greenback which he had intended for the clergyman's fee. Imagine the bridegroom's consternation at the trick he had unwittingly played on the clergyman; and imagine also the indignant surprise of the latter when he found only a new version of "Hunkadori," when he wanted some money for marketing next day! It is a well-known rule of etiquette for the marriage fee to be given and received quietly, without examination.

—A boy, who joined the Phœbe, a British steam corvette, as a midshipman, was seized by his fellow-middies, lashed to a gun-carriage, and the "broad arrow" of the navy, with which her Majesty's stores are usually marked, was indelibly tattooed on the unoffending victim's nose. The ringleader in the outrage, who ought to have been doubly tattooed, was only dismissed the ship as a punishment.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE

928 ARCH STREET.

Largest Linen Stock in the City.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

LINENS RETAILING AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.

Lately opened, direct from Europe,

FINE SCOTCH TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
RICHARDSON'S TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
SCOTCH TOWELLINGS, SCARCE GOODS.
BLOOM DAMASK TOWELS.
LINEN DRILL STAIR CRASH, RED BORDER.
BROWN LINEN CRUMB CLOTH, 2¼, 3 AND 4 YARDS WIDE.
SEVERAL BALES POWER-LOOM TABLE LINENS.
LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES, NEW STYLES.
PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS, ETC.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

LINEN IMPORTER AND DEALER,

4 5 thstu3mrp] No. 928 ARCH STREET.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF ALTERATIONS

TO BE

MADE ON OR ABOUT AUGUST 1,

We shall sell till that time our Stock of

SPRING

AND

SUMMER GOODS

AT A

GREAT REDUCTION.

PERKINS,

6 21 tf4p] No. 9 S. NINTH Street.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

I HAVE OPENED THIS MORNING,

Great Novelties in Dress Goods,

COMPRISING IN PART:

56 pieces fine Cambric Lawns at 25 cents.
20 pieces fine Swiss Lawns at half price.
25 pieces fine Organdie Lawns, corded in French printing.
Fine Lawn Robes, just one-third their value.
30 pieces printed Piques, in oil-painted colors.
For beauty of design and coloring they have no equal. Tourists and others in want of such goods would do well to call.
Just opened, another case of those fine white Piques, handsome goods, only 50 cents.
TRAVELLING GOODS. TRAVELLING GOODS.
Granite Poplins, Glacie Mohair, Poplin Cashmere.
Poplinetts, plain and mottled Goods, all at low prices.
1¼ yard black Glacie, or Dresses, equal to silk appearance and lustre.
NEW GOODS opening daily, from New York, Philadelphia, and other markets.
MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
All the leading makes of SHIRTING, SHEETING, and PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS
At the lowest market prices. 6 1 1m
Yard Wide Brown Heavy, only 12½ cents.
GEORGE D. WISHAM,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

Ladies leaving for the Country or Watering Places will find

SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS OF MATERIALS FOR

WHITE BODIES,
EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST SETS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
LINEN UNDERSLEEVES,
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS,
PLAIN AND PRINTED PIQUES,

AT

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.'S,

S. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

COOPER'S,

S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

A GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Linens for Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Wear, Linen Drills, White and Colored Bosom Linens, and Shirting Linens.
Muslins, Bleached and Unbleached, 10c. per yard and up.
White Goods in every variety and price.
Quilts in every variety.
Calicoes, 10, 12½, 15, and 18c.; best qualities.
We now have a complete stock of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery at competition prices.
Our stock of Shirt Fronts better than ever; every style and pattern, and every price; guaranteed all Linen, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Cheap lot Table Linens, 6-4, 45c.; bargains. Bleached, 6-4, 65c. per yard.
Madame Foy's Corset and Skirt Supporters; every lady should have one.
Lawns closing out at 20c. per yard.

COOPER'S,

6 15 stu1h4p. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—F. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37, and 50c.; Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c. $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·20; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 42c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Plain Shading, 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·20; Towels, 12 to 25c.; Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c.; Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store. F. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 19 6m

DRY GOODS.

MARKET AND NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD.

Have a FULL FRESH STOCK of Seasonable Goods, the great bulk of which being recently purchased, and MAINLY FOR CASH, offers special inducements to CLOSE CASH BUYERS.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Good Bleached Muslins, 12½, 15, and 18 cents.
Best yard-wide Bleached, 20 to 25 cents.
Unbleached Shirtings, low by the yard or piece.
Wide Sheetings, best goods, 45 to 65 cents.
Mosquito Net, white, pink, blue, and yellow.

DRESS GOODS.

All the new materials for short dresses.
Goat's Hair in all the new shades.
Plain Alpacas and Popiin Mixtures.
Lawns and Organdies, select styles.
Black Goods of every description.

CALICO COUNTER.

12½, 15, and 18 cent fast color prints, over 200 pieces. Choicest styles American Prints, at these low prices.
Wrapper Prints, entirely new designs, 18 and 20 cts.
Ginghams, a superb stock, best goods, from 25 to 38 cents.

CLOAK ROOM.

$2·00 Shetland Shawls, still another lot.
$2·50 and $3·00 Llama Neat Shawls.
Superb Shawl Stock, from $2·50 to $9·00.
Llama Lace Points and Rotondes.
Silk and Cloth Sacques reduced in price.

MEN'S WEAR.

Stout Linen Drills and Duck.
French Padded Drills, for best custom.
Fancy Drills and Duck for pants.
Coatings for business, dress, hot weather, etc.
Cassimeres, 75 cents up, all grades, immense stock. Rapidly selling at almost lowest cost prices.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

A new lot of Cambric Edgings, very cheap.
Dimity Bands, 15, 16, 22, 25, and 28c.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Summer Under-Vests and Pants.
Gents' Shirt Fronts and Suspenders.
Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, etc. etc.
Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, and Nail Brushes.
Buffalo and India-rubber Dressing Combs.
Linen and Silk Fans, very cheap.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
Ladies' Hemstitched and Tucked Hdkfs.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

White Piques, 50, 60, 75, 85 cents, and $1 per yard.
Plaid and Stripe Muslins.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins, etc.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins, etc.
French Lawns, 25 cents a yard.
French Percales.
Fine colored Mohair Alpacas.
Mixed Poplins for Travelling Dresses.
Cheap Plaid Goods, 25 cents a yard.
CHEAP BLACK SILKS. [10 22

PRICE & WOOD.

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

5000 YARDS BEST FRENCH LAWNS,

IN SMALL DESIGNS, REDUCED TO 25 CENTS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

AT 25, 35, 50, 65, 75 CENTS, ALL GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICE.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

BLACK SILKS

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, VERY CHEAP.

WHITE GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY, AT LOW PRICES.

SALES FROM NOW UNTIL 27th DAY OF JUNE WILL BE MADE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES, IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT STOCK. ONE PRICE ONLY.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

6 13 12trp NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

GREAT REDUCTION IN

FANCY DRY GOODS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Informs his customers that he is selling his entire Stock of [6 15 3m

SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS

Regardless of cost, to close them out by July 1.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

BLACK SILKS,
GREY DO.
PURPLE DO.
WHITE DO.
GRIS PELE DO.
STRIPED DO,

And many other RICH SHADES, all of SUPERIOR QUALITIES AND BEST MAKES, are offered at a LOW FIGURE, at

MAD'LLE KEOGH'S,

4 11 thstu1m] NO. 904 WALNUT STREET

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 816 ARCH STREET,

Novelties Opening Daily;
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces.
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·75.
WHITE GOODS.
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 3 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap 16 4 1m

BALANCE OF STOCK AT COST.—IN order to close out the balance of our Summer Stock of Cloth, Silk, and Lace Mantillas, we have marked them down at cost.

MRS. E. HENRY,

6 22 2w No. 16 N. EIGHTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

229 FARIES & WARNER. 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE,

Have just received—

Organdy Lawns, neat figures, 25c. worth 37½c.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 69, 75, 80, 85, and 90 cents
One bale Cotton and Wool Flannel, 25c.
Shirting Linens, 50, 56, 62½, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, etc.
Honey Comb Quilts, $2·25; a bargain.
100 pieces Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 37½, 45, 50, and 60c.
Handsome Plaid Nainsooks for Wrappers.
Bargains in Shirred Muslins, 60, 75, 85, $1, $1·15.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 62½, and 75c.
Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75c. and $1.
Plain Linen Ducks, 20 and 25c.
Linen Drills, 37½, 45, and 50c.
White Linen Duck, 90c. and $1; Basket do., $1·50.
Muslins, Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25c., etc
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, and Swiss Mulls.
Soft Finish Jaconets and Cambrics.
White Piques, 50c.
Imported Whalebone Corsets, $1·25.
Hosiery, Gloves, Hdkfs., Hoop Skirts,

FARIES & WARNER,

NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,

2 29] ABOVE RACE.

PARIS.—AU PAGE, No. 16 RUE VIVIENNE, Bottom of the Court Yard, on the left, first floor. SPECIALTY FOR SILKS, MANTLES, HAUTES NOUVEAUTES 4 26tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE WITH modern conveniences, gas, bath, etc., situate on the hill back of the Mount Carbon House, Pottsville, Pa., commanding a magnificent view, and containing an acre of ground well cultivated. Price, $7500. Photographs may be seen on application.

WILLIAM H. BACON,

6 22 6t* No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale the valuable property, consisting of Mansion House, Stable, and Lot of Ground, situate at the Northwest corner of SPRUCE and ELEVENTH Streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Spruce street 144 feet and on Eleventh street 100 feet. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER,

6 21 tf No. 132 South FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY Dwelling, with three-story back building, No. 737 S. NINTH Street, containing twelve rooms besides water closet, store rooms, and bath room, with all the modern conveniences. Terms easy. Apply on the premises. 6 22 stuth3t*

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 30 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 6 1 tf

TO RENT.

TO LET—A COMMODIOUS STONE MANSION, with large Garden, Carriage House, etc., attached, on PROSPECT HILL, near Frankford, Twenty-fifth Ward. Easy of access by Fifth and Sixth streets Railroad. Inquire of JOHN G. STETLER, No. 1321 GIRARD Avenue. 6 15 tf4p

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 509 S. FOURTH Street, below Lombard, east side. Inquire on the premises. References required. 5 28

CROQUET.

AMERICAN CROQUET COMPANY.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

NO. 913 ARCH STREET,

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CROQUET, $7·50, $10·00, $12·00, AND $14·00 PER SET.

OUR $7·50 SET IS EQUAL TO OTHER MANUFACTURERS' $10·00 SETS.

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THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

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PATENT LOW STEAM

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HOT WATER APPARATUS,

FOR WARMING AND VENTILATING WITH PURE EXTERNAL AIR.

Also, the approved Cooking Apparatus,

THE AMERICAN KITCHEN,

On the European plan of heavy castings, durability and neatness of construction.
Suitable for Hotels, Public Institutions, and the better class of Private Residences.

Also, Agents for the sale of

SPEAKMAN'S PATENT SAFETY VALVE,

Which should be connected with every water back and boiler, and GRIFFITH'S

PATENT ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATOR.

UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING COMPANY.

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THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6 50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4[illegible]

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C. April, 18, 1867.—Office of Internal Revenue:—Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enterprise conducted by the "Washington Library Company" will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to said Company to conduct such enterprise exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty.

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AT

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.,

OR AT THE INSTITUTE.

SCHEDULE OF PRESENTS.

1 Cash Present	$40,000
1 Cash Present	20,000
1 Cash Present	10,000
1 Cash Present	5,000
2 Cash Presents of $2500 each	5,000
1 Handsome Country Residence, Stable, Grounds, etc., Germantown, Phila.	18,000
1 Double Residence, three-story brick, Camden, N. J.	15,00
1 Coal Depot, Offices, Sheds, and Ground, with business established, No. 1314 Washington avenue, Philadelphia	15,000
1 Country Residence, Riverside, N. J., with Ground, Fruits, etc	10,000
1 Three-story Cottage, Lot, etc	5,000
25 Valuable Building Lots, Riverside, $200 each	5,000
1 Elegant Turnout Family Carriage, span of Horses, Harness, etc., complete	5,000
10 Valuable Building Lots, Riverside, $300 each	3,000
1 Beautiful Silver-grey Horse, 15½ hands high, sired by the celebrated imported Arabian Horse "Caliph;" also, a light Road Wagon, weight 140 pounds, with set of superior Single Harness, Lap Blanket, Whip, etc	5,000
20 Pianos, $500 each	10,000
20 Melodeons, $250 each	4,000
4 Rosewood Sewing Machines, $200 each	1,000
10 Family Sewing Machines, $100 each	1,000
50 Fine Gold Watches, $200 each	10,000
100 Oil Paintings, by leading artists—aggregate value	10,000
3 Camel's Hair Shawls, $1000 each	3,000
2 Camel's Hair Shawls, $3000 each	6,000
3 Handsome Lace Shawls, $250 each	750
10 Cashmere Shawls, $50 each	500
20 Silk Dress Patterns, $75 each	1 500
50 City Building Lots, $175 each	8,750
The remainder will consist of Silver Ware, Musical Boxes, Opera Glasses, Pocket Bibles, and different articles of ornament and use, amounting to	82,000
Total	$300,000

All the properties are given clear of incumbrance

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Send orders by mail, enclosing from $1 to $20, either by Post Office orders or in a registered letter, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent by draft or express.

10 shares, with Engravings				$9·50
25	"	"	"	23·50
50	"	"	"	46·50
75	"	"	"	69·00
100	"	"	"	90 00

Local and Travelling AGENTS WANTED throughout the United States.

The Association have appointed as Receivers Messrs. GEORGE A. COOKE & CO. Bankers, No. 33 S. THIRD Street, whose well-known integrity and business experience will be a sufficient guarantee that the money entrusted to them will be promptly applied to the purposes stated.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 20, 1867.

To the Officers and Members of the Washington Library Company, N. S. READ, Secretary.

Gentlemen:—On receipt of your favor of the 15th instant, notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we took the liberty to submit a copy of your Charter, with a plan of your enterprise, to the highest legal authority of the State, and having received his favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathizing with the benevolent object of your Association, viz., the education and maintenance of the orphan children of our soldiers and sailors at the Riverside Institute, we have concluded to accept trust, and to use our best efforts to promote so worthy an object.

Respectfully, yours, etc.,

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The above House will be opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address

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5 8 tf ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

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EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
A. S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co. [5 6 2m

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

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5 28 tuths2m PROPRIETOR.

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WILL OPEN ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.

FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

BROWN & WOELPPER,

ATLANTIC CITY,

Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,

6 10 2m Philadelphia.

PITMAN'S, FORMERLY THE UNITED States Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the accommodation of families and the public. The lessee feels warranted in saying that it will be kept second to none on the Branch, and hopes to secure the patronage of those who may favor him with their company this season.

C. S. PITMAN,

6 10 1m Formerly of the Stetson House, LONG BRANCH, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, will open for the Summer Season, June 20. Families desiring a quiet home at the seashore, at a moderate price, call or address E. GRIFFITH, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street. Attached to the establishment is a line of coaches for the accommodation of the guests. 6 8 1m

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price. AARON GARRETSON,

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